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LASHINGS ADMINISTERED

TO A COUNTERFEIT PARTY OF SOCIALISM.

Germans' Rebuke for S. P. Candidates in New York—Off the Ticket in Rhode Island—S. L. P. Ticket up in Twenty States.

The French skin is decidedly thin. Briand, the French ex-Anarchist who is now the leader of the French cabinet, was stung to the quick and jumped up when one of the Socialist deputies, pointing the finger at him, said: "It was you who converted me to the theory of the general strike when you preached it at Monceau in 1900, when our Union paid your fare and gave you 40 francs." Imagine any American politician feeling hurt at such a taunt! He would consider the taunt a compliment to his "cleverness."

A special edition of Gustave Herve's "La Guerre Sociale," issued on the 11th of October at the time of the railroad strikes has an almost full-page cartoon the figures of which are typical of the Parisian spirit. In the background is a dense mass of strikers bearing transparencies that cheer the strike. In the foreground are three figures—one an elegantly dressed foppish capitalist, another a fat crowned individual, and facing the two a robustious personality representing the Northern Railroad. These three are in consultation and unanimously exclaim:—

"The scamps! They are no longer to be ridden."

It is better, the Socialist Labor Party has always maintained, to vote for what you want and not get it, than to vote for what you don't want, and get it. In one more State than previously announced will the class conscious proletariat be able to vote for what it wants in the coming elections, and be saved from the alternative of stay-at-home-ism or voting for what it doesn't want, and getting it. The Socialist Labor Party ticket in New Hampshire, announced in this issue, makes the twentieth.

On October 12 the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" blew its bugle as follows: "After Comrade Karl Liebknecht last Monday and Tuesday won for us the German workers of New York and Brooklyn, it is now the part of the German Agitation Committee to hold these workers and for ever to chain them to us." In less than two weeks the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, largely composed of German workers, gave the answer to the "Volkszeitung's" bugle call by endorsing any number of candidates and parties, but strictly excluding all the candidates and the party of the "Volkszeitung." The German workers are no Timbuctooers who will applaud a sound Socialist address and then kick themselves by supporting the party and pets of a paper that does "peesiness" at the expense of Labor, and regularly betrays the proletariat for cash.

Great must be the relief to know that the scabbiest of scab organizations to scab upon the workers on strike, the Salvation Army, is generally breaking up. Commenting upon the scrimmage of the officers to get out of the Salvation Army before the final break-up takes place, the London, Eng., "John Bull' for the 22nd of last month observes pithily:

"The most tragic feature of the present scuttle is that an organization which has been so successfully engineered in the Press by the Army's publicity department is allowed to break up without the public being made aware of it through the ordinary channels of information. It shows how successfully the Booth regime can blindfold the metropolitan Press and live on the glories of its past reputation."

The second slap in the face of the corrupt German element that does "peesiness" at the "Volkszeitung" counter and disgraces in this county the good name of Germany, was administered to them by the decent German workers of Rhode Island. The S. P. ticket in that State will not be found on the official ballot this year. It could not secure the necessary signatures. The first slap of the series was administered by the Germans of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union who declined to endorse a single candidate of the "Volkszeitung's" party. Dr. Karl Liebknecht's speeches make recruits for the S. L. P. They can not make recruits for a party that makes scabbery a specialty.

At the Democratic Carnegie Hall meeting, held on the 25th of last month, Martin W. Littleton summed up Theodore Roosevelt in these masterly strokes:

"In government bound by no law, in life bound by no policy, in intercourse bound by no attachment, in debate bound by no record, in society bound by no conventions; in conduct bound by no tradition, in attack bound by no strategy, in retreat bound by no limit, he towers to-day the embodiment of conscious and unconstrained power. He is the final, conclusive and dogmatic answer to the riddles of the universe."

If, now, some other Littleton were to sum up, with strokes equally masterful, the personality of William Randolph Hearst, then the secret would be understood of the perplexed and worried look on the faces of some watchers of contemporaneous history.

The circumstance that a convention of 500 delegates of Trades Unions in this city endorsed the candidature of the Democratic nominee for Governor, the employer of Labor Dix who is proud of having raised the wages of his employes 2 per cent, and yanked up the intensity of their work 15 per cent. is nothing strange. Ten years of Socialist party blackguarding of Socialism by denouncing (for a money consideration) the Socialist Labor Party as a "scab" for exposing the corrupt manoeuvres of the Labor-lieutenants of the capitalist class can not choose but warm into ripeness such fruit as the A. F. of L. endorsement of the labor-skinner Dix, Democratic nominee.

The Paris "La Guerre Sociale," Gustave Herve's organ, of October 5 appears with one inch large and whole page wide headlines that read:

"Three Cheers for the Portuguese Army!

"Look out, Alfonso!"

Lo the expressmen on strike! They struck, not in one Company of this neighborhood, not in two, nor in three. They struck in all the Express Companies—and they are not in the A. F. of L. Well for them that they are not. Were they in the A. F. of L., then each set of them would have found itself tied hard and fast with a contract expiring on a different date, and the set that struck would now be scabbed against by the other sets of "Union" men. No new Unionism is needed. What is needed is the cleansing of the word Unionism from the smut of A. F. of Hellism plus so-called Socialist partyism.

The Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company announces that it has increased its number of stockholders by 3,000, and now numbers 28,000. The Company fails to say how few of the 28,000 run the overwhelming majority of that number.

Can it be that the Socialist party has started to make overtures of Unity to the Socialist Labor Party? "The Call" of the 22nd of last month announces with big headlines that there is a proposal in the Central Federated Union (a New York City annex to the A. F. of L.) that the Unions "cease scabbing on each other." That is just what the S. L. P. has been hammering on—proving that the A. F. of L. Unions habitually scabbed on one another, and demanding that the crime stop,—for which hammering the S. L. P. was denounced by the S. P. as "Scab," and for which denunciation the S. P. received hard cash in reward.—Can it be that the S. P. really wants Unity and begins to reveal its wishes by holding language that fights with Cash and makes peace with Principle?

The genial Victor L. Berger is perfectly right when, as the Milwaukee papers report, he rears and kicks like a Mexican broncho at Dr. Karl Liebknecht's statement that "when we have the Unions on our side we shall declare the general strike." How else than hot in the collar can the sedate Berger get at an utterance like Liebknecht's when the fact is now being made public in Milwaukee that Berger's Mayer Seidel's shop "was and continues to be an open shop, although the pattern makers organized their Union in 1898"? Of course Berger gets wild to have such "r-r-evolutionary" thoughts as a general strike imputed to him when his affiliation with the Unions is so e-e-evolutionary that it consist of phrases but no acts."

On the 8th of this month, from the rising of the sun on the Atlantic to its setting on the Pacific shore of this Nation's broad acres, our fellow citizens will be exercising the sovereign function of the suffrage.

In hardly a State but there is a State election of some sort. The elections being also for Congress the verdict of the balloting has a national complexion.

The coming event of this year's elections has long been casting its shadows before it. While superficially looked at, the shape taken by the shadow is disheartening, more closely scanned it takes a shape to hearten every Socialist.

For fully a year the political weather signals have been announcing a tidal wave in favor of the Democratic party. The signs have been numerous—three successive by-elections for Congress resulted in swollen Democratic polls, two of these in polls so swollen that Republican majorities were turned into Democratic; while the subsequent September Maine election proved a complete Republican overturn. Nor has anything happened since to denote a receding of the tide. On the contrary. The signs have multiplied of a wholesale slump Democracyward. This looks disheartening enough. But, superficially, the prospect looks even worse—the prospect is not merely for a slump; the prospect is for something that is even worse than a slump.

However unthinking the mass-move may be from one partner to another of the double-headed political firm that has been superintending the downfall of the Nation's people, the move might seem not wholly without its bright lining if marked by Anger and Determination. The slump that seems in store for next Tuesday is, however, marked by the absence of any feelings indicative of strength. Almost everywhere the registration has fallen off—heavily in most places—so heavily in this State, for instance, as to drop below the preceding gubernatorial election of 1906 when no presidential struggle coincided to call out the voters. The slump promised for next week is, accordingly, a slump of nervelessness, of hopelessness. Indeed, if that were all, nothing but despair could be read in the shadow. But that is not all.

The slump temperature, whether of angry strength or even of weak hopelessness, ever is the temperature for Revolution. It is in such temperature that political parties of Revolution come to a head, and make headway. The only political manifestation of Revolution that the capitalist atmosphere can ripen is that of Socialism. Does the shadow, cast ahead by this year's elections, contain any indication of Socialist progress? If it does not, then only grimly sad are its outlines; if it does, then its outlines are invigoratingly cheerful. And so they are.

The Socialist Labor Party—the Party that, true to every letter of its name, knows that society cannot be revolutionized behind its back and unbeknown to itself, hence, sails under no flag of fly-paper;—the Party that, true to every atom of experience, knows that no Revolution is accomplishable without the ORGANIZED INTERESTS of the revolutionary forces of a given epoch, hence, unflinchingly drills the proletarian mind to the performance of its mission—the S. L. P., which two years ago barely numbered 16 States in all under its banner on the political battlefield, this year steps into the arena with its banner unfurled in 20 leading States of the land.

This fact relieves the shadow cast by next Tuesday's elections of all possible grim sadness. Not even the possibility that the slump of nervelessness and hopelessness might, perhaps, be accompanied by the natural yet confusing manifestation of here and there an increased vote, from rattled Republicans, for the so-called Socialist party, such as the S. P. received in Chicago from rattled Democrats in 1904, only immediately to lose the same,—not even the possibility of such an accompanying manifestation of a nerveless mass-slump can darken the prospect.

The shadow cast before it by next Tuesday's electoral event reads—

"Bravo, forward, S. L. P.!"

THE HUNTER MEETINGS

BETTER FOLLOWED THAN THOSE OF STIMSON AND DIX.

Workers up State Turn Out and Face Raw Cold Nights Listening to Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Lieutenant Governor—Crowd for Literature.

Stimson, the Republican candidate for Governor in the State, and Dix, the Democratic candidate for the same office, may be heralded as addressing large meetings of workingmen, but neither of these are accomplishing what the Socialist Labor Party candidates for the leading offices of the State are accomplishing. James T. Hunter, on the S. L. P. ticket for Lieutenant-Governor, is nightly addressing street meetings with an average of 250 workers attending, and they stay right through the hour and a half and sometimes two hour speeches delivered despite the raw and chilly nights. And invariably when Hunter concludes, there is a squeeze for the speaker's box to secure the leaflet literature which is available for free distribution. This augurs well for the Socialist Labor Party; the truths which it propounds strike home when given to the wage earners.

During the last week, Hunter has spoken at Rome, Utica, Little Falls, Watertown, Ogdensburg and Malone. At Watertown, the candidate learnt of the determined spirit of the paper-makers to maintain their organization. These men had been beaten in so many strikes that hope would seem to be almost crushed, and yet they had kept the paper factories from being made an open shop. A papermaker in the audience at Hunter's meeting was glad that the S. L. P. message was delivered. He asked for leaflets to supply his shopmates and a package was given to him.

The prospects for forming organizations or the Socialist Labor Party are good in some places, reports Hunter, notably so at Utica and Little Falls. At the latter place the crowd showed its sympathy when an intoxicated fellow became disorderly. They condemned the interrupter severely, and then a policeman removed him from the spot. If Little Falls is followed up, it will "make good," believes Hunter.

In mentioning the meeting at Malone, Hunter gives this short but vivid description:

"Night cold, damp and windy. Two hundred present; stayed till finish. I don't know how they did it, for while I stood giving out the leaflets I was chilled right through."

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

"Labor" Party Making Play for Labor Vote.

Burwood, N. S. W., Australia, September 26.—The State of New South Wales is in the throes of the state election, with but two parties in the field, the Liberal party and the "Labor" party. The respective candidates are lambasting each other splendidly. It is the greatest washing of dirty linen that has ever been seen. Ministers in the late Liberal Government can scarcely exercise their political rights as public speakers, the Australian hoodlum element being with the "Labor" party, and howling "leg-irons," "Coercion Act," etc. The slum proletariat in Sydney carries the earmarks of the Spokane "I'm-a-bum." They are twins and shout "free speech." The "Labor" party politicians fear the statements of the Liberal party that the "Labor" members have no use for Bowling, and it was convenient for the "Labor" party that Bowling was not at liberty. McGovern, who is tipped as future "Labor" Premier, said the Wade government was the worst government that N. S. W. ever had. The "Labor" fakirs are now clanking Bowling's chains to assist themselves further on the backs of the working class. Yet during the strike, Holman, "Labor" member, said that Bowling was the worst enemy of the working class.

To cap the tragedy, Premier Wade and Lord Chelmsford have been invited to attend the eight-hour day banquet, while a proposal to invite the recently released miners who were sent to jail for striking, was turned down in case it should cause their "honored" guests any uneasiness. Surely the limit has now been reached. No more treacherous act was ever done by labor fakirs in any country. The Socialist Labor Party will certainly stir them up with a spear.

A considerable number of both "Labor" and Liberal candidates have belonged to the parties which they now are opposed to. But of all the insults that were ever offered to the working class, the leading one was to offer in the name of "Labor" a candidate named Prendergast, for Ashfield, a private detective. He "missed the bus," i. e., failed to have his name on the roll, so that he had to stand down at the eleventh hour, his place being taken by a minister.

The "Labor" party has the 57 varieties, "pick 'em out of the basket; we have 'em on stock, anything from pirates to parsons."

At the state election there will be a vote on "No-license," and the Prohibitionists all quote Kansas and Maine to "prove" their points. I wonder how long

(Continued on page two.)

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

CHARLES BERG, S. L. P. CANDIDATE GOVERNOR CALIFORNIA.

Outlines Party's Position in the Campaign—"Issues" of Republican, Democratic, Prohibition and "Socialist" Parties Punctured.

San Francisco, October 18.—Charles J. H. Berg, of this city, the nominee of the Socialist Labor Party for Governor of the State, has just sent his letter of acceptance to the State Secretary of the Party, Louis C. Haller, of Los Angeles. Berg stands firmly in the political field against every other party. In the short but pointed statement which his letter is, Berg shows that the "issues" advanced by the other parties mean no material benefit to the wage-earners, and he presents the Socialist Labor Party program, the political and industrial organization of labor to overthrow the present political state and establish Socialism.

Following is Berg's letter of acceptance:

"Had the Republican party, the political right arm of the capitalist class, offered me the nomination for Governor of the State of California, I should have refused. Had the Democratic party, political left arm of the capitalist class, offered me the nomination for Governor of the State of California, I should have refused. Had the Prohibitionist party, composed of those who labor under the delusion that all social ills flow from the bunghole of a liquor cask and of a few shrewd capitalists who realise that a sober working class will yield more profits to the employer, had this party offered me the Gubernatorial nomination of this State, I should have refused. Had the Socialist party, hybrid cross between ambitious 'cockroach' business men, greedy careerists, 'intellectuals' and a herd of honest but dull dues paying dupes, offered me the nomination for the Governorship on their ticket, I should have refused. But when the Socialist Labor Party, a party builded with the granite blocks of scientific Socialism on the bed rock of an irreconcilable class conflict, offers me the nomination for Governor of the State of California, I accept, proud of the honor that has been done me.

"For it is to the Socialist Labor Party alone that the working class can look for relief from the many ills which oppress them. The issues set up by the Republican and Democratic parties concern the working class not at all. What have we, the workers, to do with high tariff or low tariff, with high or low taxes, with conservation or lack of conservation, with Cannonism or Insurgency? No matter how these issues are decided, we remain, as before, in wage slavery. The working class of free trade England is no better off than the working class of the 'protected' United States. Were the tax rate ever so low, the pockets of the proletariat would remain as empty as before because taxes are paid out of that part of wealth of which they have been robbed. If every bit of government land were conserved, we, the workers, would still be condemned to eke the barest existence. If Cannon and his crew were swept out of office and Insurgency filled the high and low places in the government, the status of the workers would remain unchanged; they would still toil and produce the good things of life and parasites would appropriate and enjoy them.

"If every saloon were changed into a Sunday school and every brewery remodeled into a church, if capital punishment were the penalty for the crime of manufacturing alcoholic liquors, if, in short, the demon rum were completely exorcised and driven from the land, the nation would still remain four-fifths slave and one-fifth free.

"The Socialist party has proved itself unworthy of the support of the revolutionary working class. It has pandered to every prejudice of the proletariat, instead of fearlessly pointing out their errors to them, which is the duty of a Socialist party. The outworn craft unions whose form of organization is impotent to cope with modern industrial conditions which declare that there exists an identity of interests between capital and labor, which keep the great bulk of the toilers out of its ranks with prohibitive initiation fees and high dues, have been praised and pampered by the Socialist party as the economic wing of the revolution. 'Workingmen of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to win.' This is the ringing message of the Socialist Movement to the workers of all lands. How sad, then, to see a party calling itself Socialist which foments race hatred against the Japanese and Hindus! How scurvy this conduct becomes when it is not prompted by ignorance by a diseased desire for power. For it is surely an obsession to sacrifice principle for votes. For the rest the State platform of the Socialist party is merely a mass of demands for petty palliatives expressly designed to pander to the middle class, farm and union vote, and would at best, if successfully carried out, but pad the yoke of slavery.

"The Socialist Labor Party has but one demand: the unconditional surrender of the means of production and distribution by the capitalist class to the working class. All else is futile. The Socialist Labor Party does not aim as does the Socialist party, to legislate a revolution. The new order, that is to be, can not fit into the clothes of the old. All talk of directing the Industrial State that is to be through the present day political governmental forms is idle twaddle. The Political State based on arbitrary territorial divisions must go, and it must be replaced by a State based on the natural industrial divisions within the nation. This new State will grow within the womb of the old. It will be the Industrial Union for which the Socialist Labor Party is doing such splendid educational agitation. For these reasons the Socialist Labor Party is the only party worthy of the support of the Working Class, and therefore it is the only party from which I, as a Socialist and workingman, would accept the nomination for Governor of the State of California."

DE LEON IN PROVIDENCE.

Section Providence, Socialist Labor Pary, will hold a campaign rally on SUNDAY, November 6, 7.30 p. m., at Castle Hall, 98 Weybossett street, Providence, R. I. The speaker of the occasion will be Daniel De Leon of New York. All workingmen are called upon to attend.

ELECTION RETURNS.

All Sections of the Socialist Labor Party and members are requested to send us reports of the vote cast for S. L. P. and S. P. candidates in their respective localities as soon as results are known. Wherever possible, telegraph returns.

Readers will receive the next issue of the Weekly People one day later owing to its going to press later to get election news.

MINNESOTA TO THE FORE

CONDITIONS IN LABOR'S RANKS MAKE FOR S. L. P.

National Organizer Katz Reports—Predicts Official Standing for Party After Election—A. F. of L. Men Disgusted with Impotent Organization.

St. Paul, Minn., October 28.—I have good news to report from this part of the Northwest, especially from here in the city of St. Paul. Prospects are bright for the Socialist Labor Party.

The local organization of the Party has thirty-five members, some new blood among them. One man who joined recently has been many years a member of the International Association of Machinists. He became a Socialist and joined the Socialist party or the Public Ownership party, as that concern is called in this State. It took this man only six days to find out that as he himself put it, "They were handing out the same dope in the Public Ownership party as in the American Federation of Labor Machinists' Union."

He withdrew and joined the Socialist Labor Party and is now one of the sub-getters for the S. L. P. press! It takes others six years to find out what this man found out in six days.

I covered the cities of Faribault, Mankato, and St. Paul. At Faribault a good meeting was held. In that town E. B. Ford and Mrs. Ford are battling against capitalism and its allies with their paper, the "Referendum." They have a hard struggle, but they are of the kind that do not surrender; they will keep up the fight until the battle is won.

At Mankato the weather interfered with the holding of meetings, but E. Bosky helped me out by visiting people who are interested in the movement, and we secured four yearly subs to the Weekly People.

At St. Paul the Section had made arrangements for the holding of hall meetings, in the various parts of the city. It is the attendance and spirit at these meetings that I refer to above as good news. At one of these meetings alone $3.50 worth of S. L. P. literature was sold and two subs for The People secured. Besides, at all the hall meetings the rent of the hall was paid by the people who attended, with the exception of one, where the rent was very high.

The numbers of workers who are disgusted with the A. F. of L. kind of unionism are large in this part of the country. The disastrous strike of the switchmen last year, and that of the telegraphers several years ago, have shown to many that the old style union is worse than useless.

The Public Ownership party in this state, with its immediate demands, makes the Socialist movement ridiculous. Some of these palliatives taken from their Minneapolis city platform are: "municipal plumbing," "municipal water works," "home rule," "fair wages and election day holidays for firemen and policemen," "auditorium for the people," "municipal hospital service," "public slaughter houses," "municipal stone quarries." And the following caps the climax: "The city shall utilize its garbage and waste matter in a modern scientific manner and make it a source of fertility and wealth."

The old political parties have raised the question of county option, in the language of the "Peerless One," to the "paramount issue of the campaign." The fun of it is that both old party candidates for Governor claim to be in favor of county option.

Mr. Gray is the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Eberhardt the Republican candidate for that office. The name of the P. O. P. candidate I have not been able to discover as yet, but it is said that he is an ex-minister from some little village. The candidate of the Socialist Labor Party is C. W. Brandborg. Twenty-five thousand S. L. P. platforms with the name of our standard bearer are being distributed throughout the state.

The Socialist Labor Party in the state of Minnesota will regain its standing this election and become an official party as it was before the days of Kangaroo treason.

Rudolph Katz.

THE "DYNAMITE PLOT"

THINGS BELOW THE SURFACE COMING OUT.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles See Excuse in "Times" Explosion Case to Cripple the Craft Unions.

Los Angeles, October 25.—In the past week the plot in the "Times" case assumed some shape. At first I thought that the "goat" would be found in Los Angeles, but the line of action now seems to hang it on some one in San Francisco. As the 'Frisco unions are sending $6,000 a week for strike benefits, the idea is to arrest some leader up there and make the unions drain their treasuries to the last cent to raise a defense fund to defend their leader or leaders, as the case may be. This will have the immediate effect of cutting off the source of the sinews of war for the Los Angeles strikers. Once these are cut off the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association think they will have the local slaves crawling back back licking the hand of the master for a job. At the same time it is thought that the 'Frisco unions would weaken themselves so that should they be forced into a long strike their strength would be greatly impaired, if not actually broken up in 'Frisco. This is the fond hope of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles.

As conditions are at present, the infant (?) industries of the Pacific Coast are in deadly competition with one another: the 'Frisco manufacturer is in competition with both Seattle and Portland on the north and Los Angeles on the south. Los Angeles is a poor example of a union town. Here the unions were in control of only the smaller shops. In most of them they had to be satisfied to work and be allowed to maintain their cards in the union, that is, they were working in the open shop under the terms and conditions that the boss saw fit to give. This is where the rub comes.

The Los Angeles manufacturer was able to go up north and underbid the 'Frisco manufacturer. The American Federation of Labor, being on the alert in 'Frisco, said that the only way to stop this piracy was to organize Los Angeles. Funds were raised, and the leaders, big and little, came on to do the job. Early in April the strike fever set in, and the brewery workers came out, followed by the metal trades. These strikes are still on, and may be a year from now if the strike benefits are not cut off. The little employer is anxious and willing to make peace, but his bigger brother has the situation well in hand. As for the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, it is the most tyrannical organization so far as it affects the little "fish" that join it. If the little fellow does not join the big fellows, there are certain benefits accruing to organized employers as against unorganized, that he doesn't get. Hence in times of calm he is inveigled into joining. When there is storm, he, like the class-unconscious workman, gets weakened and wants to break ranks; it is then that both shout tyranny.

The plot thickens: the gum-shoe brigade is bringing in clue after clue. First they found 500 pounds of powder; then they arrested the landlady of the place where the alleged suspects roomed, brought here to Los Angeles and sweated her for three days. All the time only the inner circle of plotters have the privilege of seeing her. Then they found a poor fellow that had fallen oft a freight train and cracked his skull. They brought him to Los Angeles and in this condition sweated him. Then on the ravings of these two victims the Grand Jury is to issue indictments, and from the noise of the local press they have Johnson, Galleger and Tvietmoe. They know full well that the unions will do their best to keep their leaders out of jail, and that a big fund will be raised, and once it gets into the hands of the flock of lawyers that infests the Labor Temple it will never see the light of day again.

The most discouraging thing about this affair (to the A. F. of L. jobites) is the way the Los Angeles Examiner is catering to the Merchants and Manufacturers in its endeavor to get the advertising business. How it must gall our Socialist party men when they think on that memorable night, carrying Hearst's Los Angeles "Examiner" banners through the streets of Los Angeles, yelling themselves hoarse.

This evening's paper states that Judge Bordwell has instructed the Grand Jury not to assume that the disaster was caused by any human agency unless the evidence is sufficient, but to determine such question by the evidence that is obtainable. This is about as definite as one could expect from a capitalist judge. The end is not yet in sight. There are many eventualities and many crooks and turns. Just where it will end is hard to say.

L. C. H.

THOSE "DYNAMITE SUSPECTS."

Men Captured in Mexico Turn out to Be Bank Tellers.

Acapulco, Mexico, Oct. 31.—From the descriptions given by a detective agency it is now announced that two of the men who were arrested on their arrival here on the schooner Kate last Saturday are Wilson B. Evans, absconding teller of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, and H. Hamburn, an alleged accomplice. It is said that $11,000 has been recovered. The matter of the arrests has been taken up by the Government with Washington direct.

The Kate came into port to take on a supply of gasolene and three passengers, giving their names as Harry Ham, O. Corlson and Dan Archer, were taken into custody as suspects, on the theory that they were the men guilty of the so-called dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building.

The sum of $10,000 was found on the boat. The captain, Swan Engdethe, and Adolphson, the engineer, were placed under guard. The captain said that he had been engaged to take the schooner from San Francisco to the Galapagos Islands, off the coast of Ecuador. He was to be paid $730.

To-day the police examined the prisoners in the light of descriptions furnished by a private detective agency of the fugitive Evans and Hamburn. The "dynamite" charge was dropped like a hot potato.

Another Chance for Otis to Howl.

San Francisco, October 31.—Seventeen persons were seriously hurt last night by an explosion during a fire in an Ellis street apartment house. Four of the number were newspaper men, and the others were members of the fire department. Most of the inmates had left the building before the explosion occurred, and those who remained on the upper floors escaped on fire ladders. The explosion almost completely wrecked the building.

WOULD BAG S. P.

California Trade Unionists Think of Stealing Counterfeit Socialist Body.

San Francisco, October 14.—If the present plans of some California trade union leaders, that is, A. F. of L. men, are carried, there will be a fine day some of these days,—or a sad day—for our "brothers" of the Socialist party: they'll find themselves without a party. They'll find that the "economic arm," as they are pleased to call the A. F. of L., of the working class movement will have moved into then midst and have issued orders for them to move out. That is what that misnamed Socialist party is inviting and that is how the leading trade unionists of Alameda county are planning. Here is a clipping from the San Francisco Examiner, October 13, which shows a development going on:

LABOR HAS ITS EYE
ON SOCIALIST PARTY

"In an effort to concentrate the voting power of the union labor men ot the east side of the bay and to gain control of the political organization of the Socialistic party of Alameda county, a movement has been started secretly by the leaders of organized labor in Oakland that is meeting with results and which it is expected by those interested, will result in the formation of a political power such as exists nowhere else in the State.

"'We have recognized the fact that if the laboring men can be brought to the point where they will vote together, they will prove the dominant factor, politically, in every organized city, and the result will be that organized labor can obtain what it wants through the regular methods of legislation as they now exist and this is what we are trying to do,' said one of the most prominent labor leaders of Oakland yesterday.

"'We are now organizing to support the Socialist candidates for State offices at the coming election, not because they are Socialists, but because these men have promised more nearly what the union laboring men want in the way of legislation than any others who are before the people for election.

"'We care little or nothing for the immediate realization of the beautiful schemes of the Socialists, but we do want to prove our voting strength and show to the people of California and to ourselves how strong a voting power we have. This can best be shown by casting our votes for the Socialist candidates rather than for those of the other parties where the identity of our vote will be lost entirely.

"'We will gain control of the organization of the Socialist party in Alameda county and we will care little about the present leaders of that movement. We will make of it something that can bring to the union laborer the things that he cries for and that he needs.

"'This is a movement that is not confined to Alameda county alone. It is state-wide.'"

ELECTION RETURNS.

All Sections of the Socialist Labor Party and members are requested to send us reports of the vote cast for S. L. P. and S. P. candidates in their respective localities as soon as results are known. Wherever possible, telegraph returns.

Readers will receive the next issue of the Weekly People one day later owing to its going to press later to get election news.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

(Continued from page one.)

it would take John D. Rockefeller to "drink" himself poor, by taking whisky baths? Two of America's greatest "Labor" leaders are quoted as to how they would like to abolish the drink. They are P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and T. V. Powderly!!

In the street car strike in Perth, West Australia, "Labor" M. P., Johnson, secretary of the union affected, was fined $25) for abetting a strike. The only "remedy" that these rattle brains can see is "nationalization," i. e., government ownership.

The section hands on the government railways in South Australia went on strike to have section boss Thomson removed, as he was obnoxious to them. "Labor" Premier Verran refused to discharge him after holding an "investigation" of the charges preferred by the men. The representatives of the union were not allowed to ask questions or cross-examine Thomson. Verran said that the strike was caused by revolutionary Socialists to disrupt the "Labor" party. That's what scares all these fakirs. When their dupes kick over the traces, they see Socialists where there are none. Premier Verran hied himself to the limits of the state shouting defiance to the union, but as more men were coming out every day he rushed back and agreed to a re-investigation, Section Boss Thomson to be transferred until investigation was over.

Here is an item from the Sydney "Telegraph" of September 22 which informs that the art of organized craft scabbery is well developed here. The "Telegraph" states: "The A. U. S. N. Company's steamer Levuka, which was prevented from leaving to advertised time on Tuesday by what was virtually a strike of firemen, left the wharf for Melbourne at 1.30 p. m. yesterday.

"Superintendent Small stated that he knew nothing as to how the matter was fixed up. The union arranged matters somehow. 'I kept away from them,' he said.

"The union officials explained that as no complaints were made by the firemen to the union they could not recognize any dispute. If a legitimate dispute had occurred, there was provision made in the agreement to arbitrate on it. Under the circumstances the union had no option but to loyally assist the company, according to agreement, to get the ship away. The arrangement made to allow the steamer to leave port was that the superintendent put on six additional coaltrimmers and the union guaranteed the men's wages for this trip and pending investigation of the trouble.

"Mr. J. Scotland, the acting secretary of the Seamen's Union, had considerable difficulty in securing the 24 firemen necessary, but upon the men who had left saying that the employment of increased labor removed their objections Mr. Scotland managed to secure 24 new men, every one of the old 18 firemen refusing to re-engage."

The "paradise" of Australia, is equalled by the "paradise" of New Zealand, as a paragraph in the Sydney "Telegraph" of 26th of September shows. It states that the award of the Arbitration Court at Wellington, N. Z., in the dispute between sheepowners and shearers fixed the rate at 20s a hundred for blade shearing, 19s 6d for machine work, and 18s for lambs. "No worker," says a memorandum attached to the award, "is bound to work at these rates, and is at liberty to stipulate for higher pay. If, however, the workers acting in combination refuse to work with a view of obtaining a higher rates, that will constitute the offense of taking part in a strike."

What an ideal liberty for Labor!

R. Mackenzie.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

MINNESOTA SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

FOR GOVERNOR, VOTE FOR CHARLES W. BRANDBORG—STATE PLATFORM.

Fellow Workingmen:—

If you desire to know how to secure better conditions in life and what are the best means and methods to attain them, we call your attention to the consideration of this platform.

All workingmen know, or ought to know, that to-day with large factories, the varied machinery and access to the natural resources, more than enough is produced of food, clothing, shelter and other necessities and luxuries, to satisfy all the rational wants of every human being in the country. Why then do not all share in this prosperity and abundance!

What forces the millions of useful producers to remain during all their lives in want and misery, even when the capitalist class declares we are a prosperous nation? The majority of the working class are only two weeks from starvation and want without a fault of their own, are forced out of work, wander upon the highway in search of employment, their endurance is exhausted because of hunger and exposure, and not having visible means of support are treated as criminals, arrested by police, tried, convicted and sentenced to severe terms in prison.

Thousands of human beings are maimed, crippled, and killed during every year in the industries of the nation,, recklessly sacrificed for no other reason than to increase the profits of a few socially useless capitalists, thereby enabling them to live in idleness and luxury.

WHY NOT WORK FOR A CHANGE?

Must this planless system with its agonizing and brutalizing effects be endured forever?

Is there nothing to be done to change these life destroying conditions; must we idly submit to their crushing effect as an unavoidable fate? Can we not master the forces which with relentless power compel the workers to produce more and more, and during the same time reduce their pittance, their wages?

The working class has conquered the wilderness and made it a pleasant dwelling place, goes down into the earth and brings forth its hidden treasures, and builds and operates the industries of the world, thereby producing the wealth which supports the human race. Such a power, such a force of persistency, such enduring industriousness, such skill and intelligence should be capable to devise the means and institutions necessary to secure the enjoyment of the fruit of its own labor.

As our class has fought its way from the savage state, through chattel slavery and serfdom to the present wage slave position, so it will work during the future with greater directness to its final emancipation from all slavery.

The working class can and will do its part to change the social and industrial conditions for the betterment of humanity, and it alone possesses the power to accomplish the social revolution.

The establishment of new conditions depends upon our consciously conducting our efforts to the end that wage slavery shall be abolished and industrial freedom established.

It is therefore necessary to know what forces work against us, and those that favor us, so that we can guard ourselves against our enemies and be enabled to work with directness toward our goal.

In modern society there exist two classes of people, separated by the manner in which they secure the means of life. The development of the tools of production into the vast machinery of the present time, which is controlled by the capitalist class, enables that class to rob the working class of the product of its labor.

The only means the working class has to enable it to live is its power to labor. Therefore the working class must sell its labor power to the capitalist class (which controls the raw materials and tools of production) to get wages to purchase the necessaries of life.

The working class everywhere suffers from the same cause. Its interest is the same throughout the world and ever opposed to that of the capitalist class as a class.

It should be evident to the dullest mind that to get more of the good things of life for the working masses, there must be a reduction in the amount of wealth the capitalist class can keep.

If the capitalists succeed in increasing their pile of stolen wealth, it means for the working class less wages and more hours of work. Hence, the working class should not expect aid from the capitalist class, but must by its own strength and intelligence overcome all opposition.

To do their part in the world wide class struggle the workers must be organized into one revolutionary industrial union, and one revolutionary political party.

There can never be peace until wage slavery is overthrown and the cause of classes abolished.

As a step towards this end, cast your ballot for the Socialist Labor Party.

Capitalist Unionism.

The trades union which ignores the class antagonism is a capitalist institution, notwithstanding that its membership is composed of workingmen. Being organized upon trade interests it divides the working class into warring factions, each of them endeavoring to gain advantages, regardless of the effect it has upon others working in the same industry. Such a union becomes a bulwark of capitalism. Its whole history is a record of a blind scabbing upon each other during strikes, and voting for the principles and men upholding the present system of wage slavery. Such a union is truly an obstacle to progress. What small benefits it secures for its limited membership does not decrease the fleecings of the exploiters nor reduce their power. The advantages of "organized labor" are paid in the long run by the millions of unskilled workers whom these capitalist unions will not or can not organize.

The American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods are typical job trusts, whose false economics keeps the workers ignorant and paralyzes their strength; they cause juridiction fights, wasting the energy and resources of its members. The dissolution of these bodies alone, can set free its healthy elements, fit to align themselves with the organization of the whole working class as demanded by modern conditions in the workshops of the nation.

The industrial class union is necessary for the protection and improvement of the workingman's interests. One union for all wage workers, all employers of each industry organized to meet the technical differences, but still an integral part of the whole. Such a union is, the Industrial Workers of the World. Organized upon a recognition of the prevailing class struggle it fights for the workers under all conditions.

Labor is entitled to all it produces. But we shall not secure our rights until we have the power to enforce the same, by organizing all workers in a given industry, and all industries are united as an organic whole. The Industrial Workers of the World are employing the means to successfully fight for such improvement as their growing strength can force from the employer, and at the same time equip and strengthen the workers to secure the control and management of the means of production, a thing necessary to raise the working class from the present wage slavery to the environment of intelligent human beings, able to enjoy the fruit of their collective, social labor. The industrial union unites all who are exploited through wage slavery, whatever their race, creed, color, sex or calling. As the capitalist robs all of them, so they must fight as one in stopping this robbery. One union against one enemy, the capitalist class.

As an active force in this social evolution the industrial class union recognizes and advocates the need of political action.

The industrial power of the "Captains of Industry," the kings of finance and owners of the workshop, is sustained by their use of the political institutions, the legislature, the courts, the police and military power, in their interest, and against that of all the rest of the people. The government, this instrument of power must be wrested from the clutches of the oppressors and their hirelings, by the workers refusing to any longer support any party or policy upholding the capitalist robber system. The workers must join and vote for their own political class party, the Socialist Labor Party, fighting in opposition to all exploiters for the control of all political institutions, to use them in their battle for better conditions and the overthrow of capitalism.

The capitalists are too few in number to maintain unaided their political and industrial dominance, so they have enlisted the support of the preacher and professor, yes, even the so-called labor leaders, to spread the superstition of identity of interest, and the brotherhood of capital and labor, in the ranks of the working class. The employers know only too well that as soon as the wage slaves recognize the full meaning of this class struggle, even brute force will not prevent them from seizing and holding what by right and justice is their own.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKETS

California—For Governor, CHARLES H. BERG.

Colorado—For Governor, GEORGE ANDERSON. For Lieutenant-Governor, J. U. BILLINGS.

Connecticut—For Governor, FREDERICK FELLERMAN. For Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN F. RIGGS.

Illinois—For State Treasurer, GUSTAVE LARSON.

Indiana—For Secretary of State, OLIVER P. STONER.

Kentucky—For Congress, Fifth District, JAMES H. ARNOLD.

Massachusetts—For Governor, MORITZ E. RUTHER For Lieutenant-Governor, HENRY C. HEST.

Michigan—For Governor, HERMAN RICHTER. For Lieutenant-Governor SHEPARD B. COWLES.

Minnesota—For Governor, CHARLES W. BRANDBORG.

Missouri—For Judge of Supreme Court, HENRY J. POELLING.

New Hampshire—For Governor, FREDERICK J. WOLFE.

New Jersey—For Governor, JOHN C. BUTTERWORTH.

New York—For Governor, FRANK E. PASSONNO. For Lieutenant-Governor, JAMES T. HUNTER.

Ohio—For Governor, JOHN R. MAILEY. For Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN J. JUERGENS.

Pennsylvania—For Governor, GEORGE G. ANTON. For Lieutenant-Governor, WILLIAM H. THOMAS.

Rhode Island—For Governor, THOMAS F. HERRICK. For Lieutenant-Governor, RICHARD HOLLAND.

Texas—For Governor, CARL SCHMIDT. For Lieutenant-Governor, ROBERT STRACH.

Virginia—For Congress, First District,, EDWARD SCHADE; Third District, THOMAS A. HOLLINS; Sixth District, JACOB HARVEY.

Washington—For Congress, First District, AUGUST GILLHAUS.

Wisconsin—For Governor, FREDERICK G. KREMER. For Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN HEROLD.. For Congress, Fourth District, (Milwaukee), FRED HENTSCHEL. For Congress, Fifth District (Milwaukee), KARL OBERHEU.

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GRAND TRUNK OFFICIALS BLAMED

Lansing, Mich., October 30.—The State Railroad Commission yesterday issued its findings in regard to the Grand Trunk passenger train wreck at Durand last August, which resulted in the death of ten persons. The commission says:

"We are of the unanimous opinion that the Grand Trunk officials who at the time had immediate supervision and authority over the operation of the trains and trainmen are primarily responsible for this wreck."

The commission exonerates Engineer Spencer of the second section, and says that Conductor Lacey and Brakeman Graham of the forward train, who were scabbing, were incompetent.

Acting Superintendent John Ehrke and Trainmaster Akers are mentioned as having disregarded the commission's orders to cease operating trains with inefficient men, that is, strike-breakers, and it is charged that Ehrke resented the demands of the commission during the Grand Trunk strike as unwarranted interference.

Socialist
Literature
Scan This List and See If There Is Not Something on It That You Want.
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TRANSFORMATION EFFECTED BY MACHINERY

Machinery has been the great promoter of the capitalist system of production. By the capitalist system of production is meant the system of production for sale in the markets of the world.

In times gone by when goods were produced chiefly by hand labor but little capital was necessary to equip a workman with the simple tools required by his calling. Production was carried on for sale principally in the local market, the goods were produced usually upon order and the price of the goods was the reward of the labor that produced them. The aggregate profits accruing to individuals were small, were usually consumed by those individuals and as a consequence did not often result in large accumulations.

In these modern times, costly machines have replaced the simple tools, railroads and telegraphs have broken down the barriers of distance, and, instead of local markets supplied by small producers, we now have the world's market supplied by producers on a large scale.

With the hand tools of former times men by hard labor could supply themselves with the common necessaries of life; with modern machinery it is possible for men to supply themselves with necessaries and luxuries to a practically unlimited extent. Take a few illustrations:

A man with a three-horse sulky plow can turn over 150 acres of ground in fifty days; with a broadcast seeder he can sow the same land to wheat in one day. In twelve days he can harrow it twice. Four men with a header can harvest the ripened grain in two days, which is equivalent to eight days for one man. Three days with a thresher and a full crew—making about forty-two days of labor—will put the wheat into sacks. In all the labor of 113 days will produce the grain from 150 acres. Counting twenty bushels to the acre, which is only an ordinarily good yield, and the crop will be 3,000 bushels—enough to make 150,000 pounds of flour, enough to supply a family with bread 150 years or two lifetimes. Substitute the steam plow for the sulky plow and for the header the steam harvester that threshes the grain in the field, and you get an idea of the immense producing power of machinery.

Ordinary clothing can be produced much more cheaply than bread; and the cotton crop, from the preparing of the ground for seed to the making of the cloth into garments, can be handled almost entirely by machinery. Fuel, with our present wasteful methods of using it, is one of the most expensive of necessaries, and yet a year's output of the average coal mine would supply the workmen engaged in its production with fuel for a lifetime. It is safe to say that with the use of effective machinery and with an intelligent division of labor an adult person working ten hours a day for five years, can produce enough to provide himself with what is actually necessary for a lifetime of seventy years.

And yet, go down upon the city streets after 6 o'clock and you will see old men carrying their dinner pails; you will see little boys trudging home—after ten hours of factory work; and you will frequently see men in the prime of life standing around wanting work but failing to find it. You will see on every hand evidences of the fact that men must work from childhood to old age for a bare living.

Go to the great cities and you will find the sweating system—and those sweating systems are spreading out beyond the cities—driving men, women, and children to the utmost limits of human endurance.

Look at the two pictures! On the one hand the possibilities of unlimited abundance that could be realized in this age of machinery—on the other hand the actualities of want and misery that exist, and then answer the question in your minds as to whether there is anything wrong in the makeup of the social system which produces such a contrast.

This condition of things does not arise because the world is getting overpopulated, for figures bear out the statement that Texas alone can supply the population of the whole earth with a half acre lot for every family; it is not because we lack fertile soil, for count only ten bushels to the acre and two-thirds of North Dakota can produce wheat enough to supply the population of the United States with bread; it is not that we lack machinery, for factories stand ready to turn out machines as fast as they are demanded; and the coal and iron of Missouri, of Washington, of Colorado, of Tennessee and of Alabama, have scarcely been touched; it is not that nature is failing us in any sense, for the chemist is opening up new resources faster than the old ones can be exhausted; it is not that labor power is wanting, as swarming thousands of idle laborers can testify.

Why, in the land of plenty, do working people suffer for want of the necessaries of life? They have produced an abundance of goods, why don't they use them? The answer is simple. They are not able to buy the goods. Why are they not able to buy them—have they not been paid for their work of production? Oh, yes; paid good wages, as their employers would say—as perhaps some of them would say themselves. What were they paid in?

Paid in money.

What is money?

According to political economists, money is a representative of value. Well, if the producers have been paid for their work in that which represents the value of their labor, then for a dollar's worth of goods on the market there should be a dollar in the pocket of a producer to represent its value. When the money is spent, the goods are sold and there can be no overproduction beyond the power of the people to purchase. Nature supplies raw material gratis, and therefore, the laborer's hire constitutes the value of the product.

But the political economist would say that there is a flaw in this reasoning—that a portion of the value of the product is withheld as the reward of capital. Men have accumulated capital by withholding a part of the just wages of labor in the past; and they should be rewarded for so doing by being granted the privilege of withholding wages now, henceforth and forever! Queer reasoning!

The consequence is that the money paid to the producer represents only a part of the product. The producers constitute the mass of the consumers. They are the people of the land; and if the money paid to the people represents only half or quarter of the value of their products even a child can understand that they will only be able to buy a half or a quarter of the articles produced and the remainder must remain unsold upon the market.

No wonder that we have overproduction! No wonder that we have business depression culminating in panics, when overproduction and underconsumption constitutes the very essence of the profit system! Oh, but the newspapers say it is a money panic that is passing over us. Indeed it is a money panic. It is caused primarily by a lack of money in the right pockets. You could flood this country with billions of money, coin or paper; but unless enough of it was paid to the producers to represent the full value of their production, they would be unable to buy out the market, and overproduction, business stagnation and crises would continue, then, as now.

What do the business men, the shrewd, level-headed business men, do when their method of doing business brings on a crisis? They shut down shop, throw more men out of work and still further reduce the purchasing power of the people—upon whom they must depend for a market! And yet we go on—singing praises to the wonderful business tact of our capitalists!

Well, then, how is the deadlock ever broken? How does it happen that crises terminate and business picks up again? What finally becomes of the unsold surplus?

Some of it is wasted in storage, some of it is wasted by the extravagant rich; but that is a small part of the story. When daily incomes do not meet daily requirements, people must go in debt, must spend their savings, must sell out at a sacrifice, and mortgaged homes and ruined small capitalists answer the question, what finally becomes of the surplus?

It is evident that this thing can't go on forever. It is evident that the time must arrive when there will be, practically, no middle class left, no more small property holdings to be sacrificed, no way of breaking the deadlock of overproduction when the mighty increased array of the unemployed, hopeless, desperate, hungry, misery-crazed, will resort to rapine and destruction and civilization will go down with a crash more terrible than any that ever sent civilizations back to barbarism in the past.

Is there no way of preventing such a climax? Plenty of panaceas are offered, but anything, be it tariff or free trade, single tax or no tax, prohibition or free liquor, anything whatever that leaves the profit system untouched leaves untouched the very root of the evil. We must find some other way of doing business than the idotic one of forcing the incomes of the people down below the value of the produce on the market.

We must abolish the capitalist system of production for profit on sales. What shall we have in its place?

The capitalist system of production is an individual or private corporation ownership of the means of production. The only other sort of ownership would be collective ownership. Let us compare the social effects of machinery under the present system with the effects that would spring from a collective system.

Under individual ownership, when machines are introduced which enable eight-tenths of the workers to supply the market previously supplied by all, two-tenths are thrown out of employment and the remaining eight-tenths continue to work the same number of hours a day as before, while their wages are kept down to the hungry point by the competition of the unemployed two-tenths.

Under collective ownership, when machines are introduced which enable eight-tenths of the workers to achieve the results previously achieved by all, all may continue to work and their daily working hours can be reduced from ten to eight, while at the same time their incomes are raised 20 per cent.

Under individual ownership, the introduction of machinery throws some men out of work, makes precarious the position of others and does not lighten toil or raise wages. Under collective ownership the introduction of machinery tends to reduce toil to the minimum and raise incomes to the maximum.

Individual ownership of machinery makes life a competitive struggle for mere existence. Collective ownership unifies society and gives men time and means for recreation and culture. Again we have two pictures—on the one hand a collective, organized system of production giving workingmen all the advantages of human progress—on the other hand, the accursed system of capitalism that is sweeping the workingmen off the face of the earth. And the workingman has the privilege of saying at the polls which he prefers.—F. W. Cotton.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

TO THE WORKING CLASS OF MISSOURI

ADDRESS ISSUED BY THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Events are continually transpiring in this great commonwealth which are productive of many lessons that should teach the working class, the sole producers of wealth, the necessity of class-conscious action. To combat the exploiting and robber class, and obtain that which belongs to them by right of their own creation, and finally their complete emancipation, must be the work and the achievement of the working class itself. Hence we must agitate for the solidarity of the workers to obtain that end.

Exploitation in the industrial plants is the fault of Labor's impoverishment, and not "extravagance," as implied by Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, when he said: "One of the greatest faults in this country is extravagance. Here it prevails in all classes and is appalling."

Extravagance is not in question. The average wages seldom rise above the $650 mark per annum for skilled labor and $450 for other occupations per annum. Appalling is the poverty, rather than the extravagance, amongst the working class with the foregoing pittance for wages.

It is obvious that there is nothing in common with the tool owning capitalist exploiter and the propertyless wage slave.

Therefore, the overthrow of this pestilential poverty-breeding system of capitalism is the purpose sought by the Socialist Labor Party. Consequently we call upon and advise the working class to mentally digest the lessons taught them in their daily struggles and conflicts with the robber class.

Unite politically and industrially in a class movement for complete emancipation. A political victory, without an industrial class union to take and administer the industries, will terminate in disastrous defeat. Hence we reaffirm our adherence to the advocacy of Industrial Class Union principles and form of organization.

We know that the tenets of Industrial Unionism are of the character that emphasize the irrepressibleness of the class conflict in contrast to those tenets of the American Federation of Labor with its fake philosophy of the "brotherhood of capital and labor," with its national and international affiliated unions fighting over trade jurisdiction disputes.

The American Federation of Labor's anti-immigration attitude, while effecting to be international in character, tends to segregate and divide the workers, and make them easy prey for capitalist fleecing.

The American Federation of Labor's advocacy of political action conforms to its industrial attitude, in that it divides the working class upon the political field; it draws the workers' support to the capitalist parties under the plea of voting for the "friends of labor," all of which tends to confuse and delude the working class.

Don't confuse the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party with the counterfeit Socialist party on Election Day.

The Socialist Labor Party candidate for Judge of Supreme Court is HENRY J. POELLING.

The counterfeit Socialist party fused last year with the parties of capitalism in St. Louis (See Official Ballot of last City Election). Its anti-immigration posture destroys the international solidarity of Labor; its posture denies the motto: "Workingmen of all countries unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

The counterfeit Socialist party by supporting the American Federation of Labor, admitted by the "Wall Street Journal" to be "a bulwark against Socialism in America," manifests treachery to the working class by joining, aiding and abetting the enemies of Socialism.

Likewise the counterfeit Socialist party position toward unity typifies its kinship with the American Federation of Labor in separating and keeping apart the working class. These facts show the Socialist (?) party to be but a counterfeit, "a hissing and a by-word with the actual wage worker of America."

Therefore we call upon those pledged to International Socialism to unite under the banner of the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

For further information address Theo. Kaucher, State Secretary, 1420 S. Seventh street, St. Louis, Mo.; or Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

FEDORENKO DECISION

Important Points Which Judge Mathers Did Not Consider.

Winnipeg, Man., Canada, October 26.—Chief Justice Mathers, of the Court of the Kings Bench, who rendered the decision for Savva Fedorenko's extradition, altogether overlooked the important points brought forward by Fedorenko's counsel as applying to the case, and by which the decision should have been determined. The attorneys for the arrested Russian political refugee showed that he was engaged in revolutionary opposition to the Czar,—a political act; that he had gone to a friend's house in the village of Levkovka, in a district under martial law; that government police got information of Fedorenko's presence in that village, and proceeded to arrest him; THAT THE ONLY REASON FOR ARRESTING HIM COULD BE FOR A POLITICAL OFFENSE; and that resisting this arrest for political offense was Fedorenko's "crime."

Judge Mathers, in his decision discussed the case as follows:

"Was the crime of the accused committed in the furtherance of a political object? He belonged to the Social Democratic party, whose object was, not only to alter the form of Government but also to do away with private ownership of property. A propaganda was carried on by them throughout the country and numerous revolutionary outrages were perpetrated by them.

"In the district where this crime was committed, martial law had been proclaimed and was then in force. Whether or not the accused had been implicated in any other crime punishable by the law of Russia does not appear. On the night in question he and his chum were staying in the house of one Volkoda, in the village of Levkovka. The village constable hearing that two strange men were in the house of Volkoda went with the deceased and several other watchmen to investigate. At first they were satisfied by the representations of Volkoda as to the peaceable character of his guests, but after coming out of the house one of the watchmen expressed his belief that they were bad men because one of them had a watch and they were well dressed. It was then decided to take them to the village administrative office. On being informed of this intention, the accused and his companion dressed and left the house with the watchmen. When they got outside the accused shot Osadchuk and they started to run. They were pursued and fired several more shots at their pursuers but escaped. They had been accused of no offense and were not taken for any, but being strangers were asked to go to the administrative office and account for themselves.

"Can it be said that this killing was in furtherance of a political object? I think not."

That the Justice overlooked the vital factors applying can be seen from the facts established in the brief submitted by Fedorenko's legal defenders. They showed:

"'That the state of enforced vigilance' is proclaimed where 'the public peace . . . has been disturbed by criminal outrages against the existing form of government' ('Act in relation to measures for safeguarding the political order and public peace.' Sec. 6).

"That under the state of enforced vigilance the police are clothed with the power to arrest 'all persons who arouse sufficient suspicion of having committed political offenses, or of complicity therein, as well as of complicity in unlawful conspiracies.' (Same Act, Sec. 21.)

"That except for this provision of the 'Rules in relation to the state of enforced vigilance,' the police in Russia have no right to arrest a citizen on mere suspicion, but may under Section 257 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, arrest a person suspected of a crime only in the following cases:

"'(1) If the suspected person has been surprised at the commission of the criminal act or immediately after the commission thereof; (2) if the persons injured by the crime or eye-witnesses directly indicate the suspected person; (3) if manifest clues to the crime have been found with the suspected person or in his dwelling; (4) if the articles which serve as evidence of the criminal act belong to the suspected person, or have been found about him; (5) if he has made an attempt to escape, or has been caught while attempting to escape, or after having escaped; (6) if the suspected person has no permanent abode or residence.'

"That under Sections 250-256 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, if the police suspect a person of having committed a crime, they may only investigate the facts by ordinary detective methods and must report the case to the judicial inquisitor, who may then issue an order of arrest, which must be in writing and must apprise the person named in the order of the matter in respect of which the order of arrest has been made. That under Section 392 of the same Code, 'the holding of the accused and his taking into custody are made in the day time, except in extreme cases which suffer no delay.'"

ELECTION RETURNS.

All Sections of the Socialist Labor Party and members are requested to send us reports of the vote cast for S. L. P. and S. P. candidates in their respective localities as soon as results are known. Wherever possible, telegraph returns.

Readers will receive the next issue of the Weekly People one day later owing to its going to press later to get election news.

MINE COMPANY'S QUIZ.

Men Must Sign Away All Right to Compensation for Injury.

Lead, S. D., October 25.—All the facts possible are being brought to light in an effort to offset the wide publicity given by the capitalist press to the alleged "philanthropic" acts of the mine owners. The system in vogue in some of the mining camps, in an attempt to subjugate the workers is best shown in the list of questions asked the applicant for work.

Here are some of the questions asked by the company manager of the worker before he is given a job:

1. What is your name?
2. What is your father's name?
3. What is your age?
4. What is your nationality?
5. Where were you born?
6. Where were your parents born?
7. What is your occupation? How long have you followed the same?
8. State how many different companies you have worked for and how long for each, and give name of foreman and two shift bosses of each company.
9. Were you ever discharged? If so, what for?
10. Do you believe in unions?
11. Do you, or did you ever, belong to a union? If so, state what kind.
12. Do you believe in the religion of the Catholic church?
13. Are you willing to subscribe one dollar per month for the support of the Mine Owners' union?
14. Are you willing to subscribe one dollar per month for the maintenance of the Mine Owners' Insurance company?
15. Are you willing on election day to donate your services for the protection of law and liberty?
16. Are you able to protect yourself and others while working underground?
17. I hereby exonerate the company by whom I am employed from all blame or responsibility if I am killed or injured while in their employ.

After signing this blank, especially the last clause, which gives the company free rein to disregard all precautions for the life of its miners, the applicant is put on the "waiting list" to be used when wanted.

History. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE
OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1910.

Tell ye just the eend I've come to
Arter cipherin' pretty smart,
And it makes a handy sum, too,
Any gumph could learn by heart:
Laborin' man and laborin' woman
Hev one glory and one shame,
Ev'ythin' that's done inhuman
Injurs all on 'em the same.
—LOWELL.

THE EXPRESSMEN'S STRIKE.

However strenuous the days of a strike are they afford opportunities for thought that days of work deny. It is in this respect somewhat the same as happened, according to Marx, at several strikes in England, during which the babes, necessarily neglected by their mothers when these had to go to work in the shop, blossomed like the rose when mothers, being on strike, could keep their babes in their arms.

The present expressmen on strike have leisure to consider—

1. The Democratic party. It is symbolized by its gubernatorial candidate. The gentleman sets himself up as a typical type of the benevolent employer. And so he is. The employer who is not benevolent is not wise. He works his workers brutally. The net results of this is smaller returns for himself. The wise, because benevolent, employer gets out of his men more wealth relatively and absolutely. That's what Dix does. He raised his men's wages about 2 per cent upon the express condition of harder work. The harder work brought in an increase of 15 per cent of wealth to Dix. When the balance-sheet was struck off matters stood this wise:

Dix—gave out 2 per cent more; took in 15 per cent more; net INCREASE of plunder 13 per cent.

Employes—took in 2 per cent more; had to expend in life tissue during work 5 per cent more than before; net LOSS 3 per cent in vital forces, equivalent to 3 per cent nearer the grave.

2. The Republican party. It is symbolized by its boss-leader Roosevelt. When Haywood was kidnapped by the Governor of Idaho with the assistance of the Governor of Colorado, on account of Haywood's activity in setting up Unions that are Unions and not the buffers for capitalism that the contract-making and mutually scabbing A. F. of L. concerns are, Roosevelt, then President, pronounced Haywood "an undesirable citizen." The desirable citizens that the Roosevelt ticket stands for are the citizens who would reduce the workingmen to the level of dumb beasts of burden.

3. The so-called Socialist party. That party keeps true to its record—a scab party. Only this very year its Philadelphia organ, the "Tageblatt," took money for articles of the Traction Company stabbing the trolley strikers in the back; and one of its New York organs reached out its hand for the same bribe by reproducing the article of the "Tageblatt" which applauded the Brewery workers for scabbing upon the strikers by remaining at work instead of joining the general strike which they themselves had voted for.

4. There remains the Socialist Labor Party. It also is true to its record. Undeterred by the volumes of calumnies raised against it by the politically and economically organized scabbery, the S L P. has stuck to its colors, conscious of ultimate triumph, seeing that its triumph means the triumph of the Working Class. It is the one party that does not blow hot and cold on Unionism or on Politics. It is the one party that does not raise dust on either subject. It urges the workers to organize Unions that are Unions, and not buffers of capitalism; it urges the workers to conduct their campaign upon the civilized method of political action; it urges the workers, accordingly, to drill themselves for the Social Revolution—and to give a wide berth to the gentry whose actual motto is: "Socialism? Yes; when it comes; but that's a long way off; in the meantime our nests need feathering."

The expressmen on strike should improve the leisure they now enjoy to take in large stores of information by which to guide their immediate and future conduct.

THE POWER OF CLASS INSTINCT.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate for Governor in New Jersey, is a gentleman and a scholar. The exact opposite of Roosevelt, who is shallow and a rowdy, Dr. Wilson has read deep and refinement typifies his every act. All this notwithstanding we find Dr. Wilson guilty of the following utterance made in the course of his speech in New Brunswick on the 26th of this month:

"The oldest struggle of man was against being controlled too much by government."

'Tis hard to imagine a statement that is more seemingly true, and yet more thoroughly untrue.

The oldest struggle of man in the sense of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, was not against being governed too much but against being governed at all. Owing to the crazy posture of the Anarchists the statement that man's earliest struggles were against being governed at all may give a color to the Anarchist theory. Both Dr. Woodrow Wilson and the Anarchists are in error.

Government, in the sense of a central directing authority, always was; and never was there any struggle against that. In the early tribal period such central directing authority was part and parcel of the people, and its function was necessary for production, such as it was. The central directing authority was, accordingly, a sharer in the productive activity of the tribe. When "government" arose all this changed. "Government" from its inception meant oppression; it implied class supremacy over class; it was, accordingly, an organism separate and apart from the body politic.

Of course, such an organism was fought against. But, for one thing, never was "government" fought against by the ruling class: the separate divisions of the ruling class did fight, and often did they fight violently, but they fought, not against "government," they fought against one another for the ownership of "government"—as for instance the sub-class, which Dr. Wilson represents, now fighting the class that Lewis represents, each trying to secure control of "government." For another thing, the ruled class, at each recurring period of a lucid interval of class-consciousness, fought, not against being "governed" too much, but against being "governed" at all, that is against being oppressed.

Powerful is the developed Class Instinct. It is powerful enough to force Nonsense into the mouth of even so learned a man as Dr. Woodrow Wilson.

THE CAMPAIGN ACADEMY.

In one respect the present political conflict between the two old parties is up to and above the usual mark of excellence. Never more so than this year are the opposing leading capitalist candidates furnishing such matchless arguments to direct the working class straight so that it avoid the rock of pure and simple politicianism and the opposite rock of pure and simple bombism; never more so than in this campaign are these political standard-bearers of capitalism furnishing evidence of the all-sufficiency of the proletariat in deciding the country's fate.

What is all this clatter between Dix (Democrat) and Stimson (Republican)? It matters not which of the two is right, their joint argument demonstrates that the worker is exploited by the employer; that without the worker the employer could not live; that the employer is a criminal; finally, that the employe has it in his power to right the modern ills.

What is all this clatter between Judge Baldwin, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Connecticut, and Roosevelt on the score of the latter's speech in New Hampshire? It matters not whether Roosevelt quoted Judge Baldwin correctly, or whether Judge Baldwin quoted Roosevelt correctly, the gist of their joint arguments is that under capitalism the worker is no free agency, he is bound to sell his labor-power at the price of distress, and the purchasing capitalist, availing himself of the distress, purchases under conditions that virtually outlaw the worker?

What is all the clatter in Ohio between Judson Harmon, Democrat, and his Republican competitor for the gubernatorial chair? It matters not which tells the truth and which does not, the fact that leaps forth from the Ohio clash is that, unless the workers have strong economic organizations, their political power is vain; and unless they use their political power class-consciously, their economic bodies will be torn with their employers' dissensions.

What is all the clatter between "Regulars" or "Stalwarts" and "Irregulars" or "Insurgents" in the Mississippi Valley? It is not of the least consequence whether the latter bring falsehood home to the former, or the former to the latter on the subject of the "Interests." That which is distilled through their joint debates is that any day the proletariat of the land should take it into its head to "handle the issue" themselves, that day there will be no "Interests" to distract the Nation, and co-operation will insure peace.

Let no worker who at all can spare the time fail to attend the meetings of both the old capitalist parties. He will find these meetings veritable Lyceums of political and economic information; he will find them veritable emporiums of facts that are priceless; he will find them veritable depots of disinfectants to purify their minds from the infectious side-shows of the Prohibition and the so-called Socialist party;—in short, he will find them a quarry that supplements the preachings of the Socialist Labor Party, and the S. L. P. alone.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

The Spectacle presented in this campaign by the candidature of Henry George, Jr., on the Democratic ticket for Congress in the 17th Congress District of this State and City is a Spectacle that deserves serious contemplation—and equally serious handling.

Henry George (Sr.) launched in 1886 a Movement that aspired at nothing short of the abolition of involuntary poverty. It was an answer, whatever one may think of the answer, earnestly and honestly advanced to the burning Social Question of our generation. It was, accordingly, a Revolutionary Movement. Nor did the Movement fail to conduct itself as such. It threw the gauntlet at all the existing, especially the dominant parties as inherently criminal, as hopelessly corrupt. And it set up its standard bearing the uncompromising device: "Abolition of all other Taxes, a Single Tax upon Land Values." That happened 24 years ago.

Only 24 years later, in this year of grace, Henry George, Jr., accepts a nomination for Congress from the Democratic party upon a platform that directly and indirectly is a repudiation of the Single Tax, and that "rubs it in" by the express advocacy of an "income tax"—a veritable Anti-Christ concept to the concept of Single Tax.

If in the course of these 24 years Henry George, Jr., had dropped the Single Tax and become a convert to Murphyism, then his conduct would present no Spectacle. A man may change his opinion. Some may even praise the change. It is to a man's credit if he drops an error, even if the credit be qualified by the adoption of another error. It is otherwise in this instance.

Aided by the circumstance that he bears his father's name, Henry George, Jr., has traveled on that name as the hereditary Calif of the Califate, holding forth the unadulterated 24-years-ago tenets of the Single Tax.

These combined facts render the candidature of Henry George, Jr., on the Murphy ticket a veritable Spectacle—a Horrible Sample.

A Sample? A Sample of what? Of Single Tax degeneracy? No. It is a Sample of that peculiar, lamentable and insidious disease to which upholders of an Error are ever exposed. It is a Sample of what may be expected from all quarters that try to grapple with the Social Question without the necessary equipment therefor, and with the consequent cocksureness that comes from shallowness and that blocks enlightenment.

The annals of the Social Question teach that the archest of Reactionists come from the Ideologists—the ideologic Charles A. Danas, who ideologically imagined that popular education was the all-sufficient antidote for involuntary poverty, develop into cynic owners and Editors of the "Sun," so soon as their ideological bark gets beached on the beach of facts. The ideologic Samuel Gompers, who ideologically imagined the emancipation of the Working Class could be achieved by Craft Unionism pure and simple, develop into Vice-Presidents of the Hannas, the Belmonts and the Lows on Civic Federations, so soon as their ill constructed crafts suffer shipwreck on the rocks of facts. So, likewise, do we now see in process of the lamentable evolution the ideologic Intellectuals of the so-called Socialist party, who, not fathoming the fact that a Revolution can be achieved only by the ORGANIZED INTERESTS of the revolutionary forces, ideologically imagine that oratorical descriptions of the New Jerusalem can conjure up a new Crusade, and, as fast as the loose tackles of their barks snap in the storm, begin to dicker and deal, fuse and hobnob with the powers they set out to conquer.

The candidature of Henry George, Jr., upon a Murphy and income-tax platform is an up-to-date Sample of the identical disease to which the Danas and Gomperses have succumbed. It also is a warning Spectacle of the Spectacle that is bound to be presented by the S. P. political ideologists into whose veins the disease is creeping and in whose anatomies it is making visible progress and ravages.

"WHO'S WHO," ETC.

Observers of the Socialist Movement in America were long and deeply puzzled to solve the riddle—What, in the scheme of Nature, can be the mission of Mr. Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago, otherwise known as "Tommy-I-I-I"?

Mr. Morgan was one time a member of the Socialist Labor Party, Section Chicago. The gentleman had, and has preserved, certain elements of cleverness. For the sake of these the S. L. P. made quite a good deal of him, despite his serious laches in point of mentality. His laches can be summed up with the technical term of paranoia; swelled-headedness, in the vulgate. He is one of the few curiosities—the writer, despite his extensive experience, has come across only two—who calmly, earnestly and sincerely inform you that Marx "never taught them nothing"; their "own sense" had told it all to them—history, economics, sociology, the whole library that Marx read and digested. The man's egotism was such that he could never speak thirty minutes without going extensively into his own biography, on a certain public occasion in this city even into the grewsome details of his own birth in a shop where his mother happened to work. Hence the nickname that early clung to him—"Tommy-I-I-I."

The time when such an individuality was bound to part company with the S. L. P. was within appreciable distance. A humorous incident oiled the wheels of his departing chariot. Sometime along 1898, Section New York, S. L. P., looking around for an outside agitator in the State and having thought of Mr. Morgan, communicated with Section Chicago on the subject, asking for terms. Mr. Morgan having got wind of Section New York's plan, hastened in advance to put through his Section a resolution binding the members to accept no appointment out of the city except upon the following terms—$15 for the first day, $10 for the second day, and $5 for the third and subsequent days. Section Chicago having so informed New York, and seeing that Mr. Morgan bowed with democratic humility to the "will of the people"—these loud "boss-killers" and noisy paladins of the "will of the people" are all alike—, Section Chicago was requested to exert its good offices with Mr. Morgan, and induce him to start on the third day. Who would submit to such a "New York Popery"! Not Mr. Morgan. He soured on the S. L. P., and presently dropped out with righteous indignation.

The puzzle, What can the mission be of Tommy-I-I-I in the scheme of Nature?—a puzzle that had occupied the mind of the curious for some time before—now increased in interest; nor did, or could, the interest flag when shortly thereafter, the summer of 1899, the pure and simple politicians in the S. L. P. having bolted and joined their kind on the outside, Mr. Morgan joined the new body, now known as the Socialist party. On the contrary. The puzzle gained in interest and inscrutability—and continued so to gain for these ten years, when, at last, the puzzle is solved.

All the while the Hillquits in the S. P. were compiling "histories" and "theories" of Socialism which they were unable to grasp, hence produced in diluted plagiarisms; all the while the Robert Hunters were giving birth to highly original theories on infanticide, and still more original essays on American history; all the while the Spargos were performing "Lives of Marx" with so naive an ignorance of the subject as honestly to make citations that exposed their unfitness for the theme;—all the while Mr. Morgan was not idle. He was hard at work collecting material for the solution to the puzzle afore cited.

Leaving the Hillquits, Hunters and Spargos to flap their lame wings in the endeavor to soar up into the mists of the spheres, Mr. Morgan spread his pinions level with the ground. He stuck to the earth. He tracked and gathered the acts of corruption perpetrated behind the scenes by the leadership of his party against the Working Class. With a persistence that was admirable he began to publish the facts from week to week. Finally, realizing that such matter is most useful in compendious form, he has started the publication of a serial of pamphlets containing the connected counts in the indictments that he had been giving out piecemeal. The serial is entitled "Who's Who and What's What in the Socialist Party." No. 1 appeared last September.

Of course, such work is the work of the scavenger. But no Socialist will prize it any the less for that. The Socialist knows that all useful work is valuable. Useful is the scavenger's work, hence valuable. No student of the Movement, even if he be no Socialist; no Socialist, even if he be no student, can afford to be without this serial. Above all it should be in the hands of every S. L. P. agitator. There will he find the "S. P. at work" behind the scenes. It will invigorate his own and the mind of his audiences on the intimate relation there is between a Movement and its officers. It uncovers behind-the-scene facts, which, supplementing the overt acts of political corruption that the S. P. leadership is guilty of, as amply exposed by the Daily People, help to explain why the S. P. could not choose but become a hissing and a by-word with the workers of America.

The puzzle is a puzzle no longer. Tommy-I-I-I's mission in the scheme of Nature was to harpoon the S. P. leaders, who are so dead set against Unity of Socialist forces in America, to harpoon them out of the S. P. ditches; string them up for exhibition; and thus render the Movement the valuable service of supplementing from within the cannonade directed from without by the Socialist Labor Party against the greatest impediment yet raised to Socialism in America—the privately owned S. P.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE DEDICATION.

With appropriate ceremonies extending over two days, the imposing Ethical Culture edifice on Central Park West has been dedicated to its purposes. What those purposes are, is best summed up in Dr. Felix Adler's own words: "To realize in our own life the greatness, the solemnity, the sacredness of the moral law—to contribute ourselves to the awakening of the best in mankind."

To persons so largely occupied with ethical movements and ethical history as are Dr. Adler and his associates, the sociologic law underlying all ethical advance should be no sealed book. Warfare and rapine, subjection to an oppressive and absentee autocracy, the holding of one's fellow man in bonds of chattel slavery, have no doubt been always inherently vicious and abhorrent. Not, however, until the wandering nomad tribes of Israel came into possession of the rich and fertile lands of Canaan, and learned the arts of agriculture; not until the American colonies had reached a sufficient numerical and industrial development to feel confident in their ability to "go it alone"; not until the Northern employing class had been enabled, by the cheapness of Northern white "free" labor, to rid itself of its superstition as to the necessity of slave labor, did sanguinary plunder, oppression by England, and Negro bondage become monstrous in the eyes of the respective generations practising them. Not, in other words, until material conditions have paved the way by rendering possible the abandonment of an iniquitous social procedure, can society at large, or any great percentage of it, recognize the evil that stares it in the face, and set intelligently about the task of putting it down.

The law once ascertained, it must hold good for all cases. Desirable indeed were it that the moral evils of the present day—political corruption, business chicanery, "white slavery" and gambling, to mention only a few of them—were relegated to the company of cannibalism and the auto-da-fe. But before that can be, the material foundation therefor, the assured comfort and well-being of all, without resort to ways that are devious and tricks that are queer, must first be laid. To attempt to make men honest without first giving them the chance to be honest, is standing sociology on its head.

The only movement which can provide man with the material basis for robust uprightness, and thus hold sociology solidly on its feet, is Socialism. Against the propaganda of Socialism within its halls the Ethical Culture Society has set its face, with the declaration that it "is not and will not be the channel of any particular social or political propaganda." An attitude, no matter how carefully assumed, of "non-partisanship" towards progress is an actual attitude of hostility against progress. The Ethical Culturists, who aspire to "awaken the best in mankind" without giving that best something to feed on, is like the poultryman who would attempt to raise chickens by first smashing the eggs.

Society Girls in Chicago Garment Strike.

Chicago, October 28.—A movement to organize a number of settlement workers and college girls as pickets in the garment workers' strike took form last night.

At a meeting of the garment workers' district council, the officers accepted the services offered by the Women's Trade Union League, and Agnes Nestor, treasurer of the league, made preparations immediately to take active part in directing the movement in behalf of the women strikers.

Miss Nestor said the methods employed by the league in the shirtwaist makers' strike in New York and Philadelphia will be introduced in Chicago. She said the league at first will limit its activities to supplying speakers for the strike meetings of women and to obtaining women for picket duty whom the police will not dare to use their clubs on.

Thomas A. Rickert, international president of the Garment Workers' Union, in charge of the strike movement, said that 30,000 men, women, boys and girls are now on strike.

The strike is for better working conditions and a closed shop.

"ECONOMIC DETERMINISM"

This is a term of recent coinage the exact meaning of which is asked from several quarters.

Historically the term is an attempt to substitute a "trick of rhetoric" for the accuracy of a scientific technical term.

The "materialistic conception of history" is the technical term used by Socialist science to sum up the sociologic law that social institutions are reflexes of and are determined by the prevalent system of wealth production and its exchange, together, as a matter of course, with the possibilities of the same. As broad illustrations of the law recent events in Portugal may serve:—

So long as the prevalent system of wealth production in Portugal was landly and the system of exchange to match, the social institution known as feudal asserted itself. The manifestations thereof was oneness of Church and State, or Monarchy plus Romanism. All attempts to alter the manifestations were aspirations, and had inevitably to prove abortive. When the feudal system of production and exchange substantially ceased to be, and the capitalist system had substantially crowded the feudal, then the republican flag was hoisted by the Bank of Portugal: the old institutions—Monarchy and Romanism—were chased away, and the Republic arose.

It by no means follows from the materialist conception of history that "other factors are practically negligible." Results never are the issue of any one cause: results are the issue of combined causes: one of these is pivotal, none of the others negligible. Portugal itself furnishes the illustration.

Capitalism had not risen in Portugal the day before the Revolution. As far as the sole cause of capitalism is concerned, Portugal might have cast off her feudal institutions more than a generation ago. Other factors interfered with the consequence of a postponement of the inevitable.

An even stronger illustration is furnished by America to-day. In America the private system of capitalism has for some time been crowded out by the collective. The existing social institutions of political government no longer fit the system of production and exchange. Nevertheless a score of other factors although all minor, none pivotal, are causing the postponement of the Socialist or Industrial Republic in lieu of the present. The large variety of races in the land with inherited animosities: the cultivation of these animosities by a so-called Socialist party with capitalist backing: the consequent prevalence of corruption: the further consequent rupture of the working class: these and many other factors are propping the now archaic Capitalist and blocking the path of Socialism.

The term "economic determinism" implies exactly all that is said above. Nevertheless being a "trick of rhetoric" that is happening to the term that happens to all substitutes of established technical terms. Being a new term, it is supposed to have some new meaning, at least a variation to the old meaning. What all such variations may be it is hard to tell. Probably there are as many variations as may suit various minds. One variation, however, is fatal to the term and should be enough to promote its rejection.

The materialist conception of history implies class rule, based upon class interests. It is the average CLASS interest of the capitalist that determines capitalism, not the incidental, or INDIVIDUAL interest of some individual capitalist. Hence, also, it is the CLASS interests of the proletariat that determines the inevitableness of Socialism, not the incidental, or INDIVIDUAL interest of any individual proletariat. "Economic determinism" has been and is being used to justify the action of individuals, active in the Socialist or Labor Movement, although such action be against their class interest. As an extreme illustration, theft practiced by individuals has been attempted to be justified on the strength of "economic determinism"; in other instances, the lecturing by "Socialists" in favor of views that are hostile to the class interests of the proletariat, but which lectures will fill the said "Socialist's" pockets, is a conduct that is likewise being condoned upon the principle of "economic determinism." What happens in these instances is simply this—wrongdoers, aware they can not justify their conduct by any Socialist tenet, resort to the "trick of rhetoric"; they coin a new sentence supposed to be identical with existing tenets; and then, under the confusion created by such new terms, ply their individual trade.

If "economic determinism" means the identical thing as the "materialist conception of history" then the term is redundant, and rejectable as such; if the term means anything else, then it is rejectable as a darkener of council.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

UNCLE SAM AND
BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—It is painful to see how the working people refuse to adopt the methods of warfare which the bosses put so successfully into operation.

UNCLE SAM—Which, for instance?

B. J.—For instance, you won't find any partisanship among the bosses. You find the Democratic and Republican capitalists move smoothly along in business. Now, I think—

U. S.—I am afraid you again "think you think!"

B. J.—No, I am thinking this time, indeed. I think the workers, too, should drop partisanship.

U. S.—I don't know what you mean by that, but your premises, as usual, are wrong.

B. J.—My premises!

U.S.—Yes, your premises. You conclude from the circumstance that Democratic and Republican bosses do business together that therefore they are not partisans. Now, that is an error.

B. J.—How?

U. S.—The reason why they are not "partisans" among themselves is that their class has got the public powers in its own hands and, consequently, they don't need to strive for that. Partisanship springs up either to acquire or to keep public powers. He who has the public powers needs no partisanship to acquire them, but he will be a partisan in his desire to keep public power. Do you imagine a Republican or Democratic boss could move smoothly outside of politics with a Socialist?

B. J.—Hem—er—haw—er.

U. S.—Such a capitalist boss would display a bitter partisanship against the Socialist—

B. J.—Very well; but among themselves they don't—

U. S.—That only goes to show that their political differences are more assumed than true. It goes to show that they are of the same political faith essentially. Do you imagine a Republican would display partisanship toward another Republican, or a Democrat toward another? Not much!

B. J. looks pensive.

U. S.—Workers who are attracted to the Republican-Democratic combine are bound to feel partisanship toward those who are Socialists, and vice versa. This anti-partisan talk is one of those "pure and simple" unmeaning phrases, intended to confuse. You would better drop it.

Work for Women's Ten-Hour Law.

Springfield, Ill., October 25.—A publicity campaign in the interests of desired amendment to the ten-hour working day law for women was decided upon at a legislative conference here to-day. Members of the Women's Trade Union League participated.

"We are going after the legislators," said Mrs. Raymond Robbins, of Chicago, national president of the league, who presided at the conference. Delegates from half a dozen cities were in attendance. More than 200 women witnessed the gathering.

It was explained that the Illinois branch of th league is not satisfied with the scope and extent of the present ten-hour work day for women and is desirous of placing the legal time limit on other trades where women are exploited.

The present law covers only factories, laundries or mechanical establishments. At a gathering in Chicago last month it was decided to ask for amendments to the law that would limit women's hours of labor in mercantile houses and establishments, hotels and restaurants, telephone and telegraph offices, express and transportation offices and those exploited in Chicago as park attendants.

Class War in Portugal Already.

Lisbon, October 5.—Eight thousand freight and express wagon drivers went on strike to-day. Soldiers and firemen are being utilized as scabs.

This manipulation of the class struggle trouble is considered especially significant at this time, when an effort is being made to harmonize "all classes" in support of the provisional government of the new republic.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

WHAT THE S. L. P. PRESS DID FOR HIM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find one dollar for a year's subscription to the Weekly People. I have had the paper for the last six months and I find it the best Socialist paper in America. I formerly was a member of the Socialist party but I am cured now. I have also bought all the Sue stories, including the last one, from Kuckenbecker, and I think they are the very best books on history ever published. I will certainly do all I can to help spread the light.

Gust. A. Bergquist.

Chicago, Ill., October 21.

COMMENT ON LIEBKNECHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Never yet in the history of the Socialist Labor Party was an open letter more appropriate than the one to Dr. Karl Liebknecht. It will smash that Chinese wall and expose what is behind it.

About twenty-five years ago, in company with five out-of-work bakers, I attended a meeting in Cooper Union Hall, New York city. I heard Dr. Karl Liebknecht's father speak then, with Alexander Jonas of the Volkszeitung, as chairman. The venerable old man's parting words I can never forget, when he said: "At the revolutionary outbreak of 1848, I was thirty years old; in spite of all the incarcerations which I have suffered, you will always find me now as two times thirty in the ranks of the revolutionary movement."

"Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis." Times change and with them, the people. That time I was an ardent worker for the spreading of the "Volkszeitung"; no present S. P. was then in existence. I thought everything of the paper, but think nothing of it now, since it has been degenerated to an A. F. of L. and even into a Roosevelt lickspittle. And to think that a descendant of Wilhelm Liebknecht travels for the interest of the Volkszeitung!

I should like to see our Party's officials supply Liebknecht with a full account of the Volkszeitung and its Socialist party leaders' treacheries, committed on the American labor movement, before he departs to Germany.

Nutmeg Baker.

Naugatuck Junction, Conn., Oct. 26.

WHO CAN ANSWER?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Can some People reader answer the following:

First—What are the cubic inches in a bushel of coal? Is it the same as grain?

Second—Is there a law in Pennsylvania to the effect that 2,000 pounds are one ton?

Third—If so, when passed?

D. O. Hughes.

Markle, Pa., October 21.

FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CHINESE WALL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It was with much surprise that I read in the Daily People of Tuesday, October 18, a letter by one "H. W. M.," headed "Raising a Chinese Wall Around Liebknecht." As the writer had drawn entirely upon his imagination, I did not intend to give the matter any attention, but having been approached by various members of the Socialist party, of which I am an active member, as to the justification of the article in question, I feel it my duty to give the facts.

When Mr. H. W. Miller (although he did not sign his name to his own letter) called me up on the telephone, he gave me to understand that he personally was to see Dr. Liebknecht, and for that reason I took it for granted that he was a member of the Socialist party, and naturally asked him who he was, what he wanted to interview Liebknecht about, and where he got my name, which no doubt are legitimate questions. Regarding the other dozen questions, which however were not specified in the letter, I merely wish to state that not even one other question was asked. Neither was I apprehensive about anyone meeting Dr. Liebknecht, nor did I strongly urge against keeping the appointment or that it would possibly be *prevented;* on the contrary, I informed Mr. Miller that Dr. Liebknecht had left the disposition of his time while in the neighborhood of New York to the Reception Committee, of which I am a member, and having made arrangements for that particular Saturday, asked Mr. Miller to postpone his visit until Liebknecht returned from a five-day trip in the New England states, which would have been last Friday, October 21, and the said Mr. Miller answered in the affirmative. When Dr. Liebknecht was told about the conversation over the phone, he informed me that he had not made any arrangements to meet Mr. Miller. But about this part of the conversation your correspondent said nothing. Had he said that he was acting on behalf of the National Secretary of the S. L. P. and Mr. De Leon, the desired information would have been gladly given him without any question, because Dr. Liebknecht had spoken to us about granting Mr. De Leon an interview.

I am of the opinion that it would be well for your members to bring the facts, especially in a case of this kind, as they really exist, and not give utterance to false statements. Trusting that you will give to this answer the same prominence as you did in the case of the correspondent, I remain,

Very truly yours,
Edward Meyer.

New York, October 27.

[We have here the word of Mr. Meyer against the word of Comrade Miller. Which tells the truth and which does not? In the absence of the last paragraph of Mr. Meyer's one might have concluded there was a misunderstanding between the two, and let it go at that. The closing paragraph of Mr. Meyer's leaves, however, no room for such a charitable view. When Mr. Meyer, a "Volkszeitung" associate, who knows that his paper habitually and deliberately publishes false statements about the S. L. P.; when Mr. Meyer, who knows that his "Volkszeitung," like the Beast in Butler's Hudibras, which

when he had falsely broke one vow,
Absolved himself by breaking two,

regularly upon conviction follows up one false statement by uttering another; when such a Meyer presumes to lecture the S. L. P. membership in the columns of The People upon truthfulness and journalistic ethics, then, the display of effrontery is such as to leave no doubt on which side the truth lies.

Mr. Meyer's effort would be barred from these columns by journalistic ethics. What gains admittance for it is the admission of his "having been approached by various members of the Socialist party" upon the subject of Comrade Miller's letter in the Daily People—an unguarded stray light upon the veracity of Mr. Meyer's "Volkszeitung" regarding the Daily People being published "mit ausschluss der Oeffentlichkeit" (to the exclusion of the public.)—ED. DAILY PEOPLE.]

SOME MORE ON THAT CHINESE WALL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I had not intended to say anything for publication on the subject of the Chinese Wall which the "Volkszeitung" raised around Comrade Liebknecht. But, seeing in this morning's Daily People the denial, by the Volkszeitunger, Edward Meyer, of Comrade Miller's statement on the Chinese Wall, I think it may be well for me to give my experience with that structure.

Mr. Meyer says: "Had he [Miller] said he was acting on behalf of the S. L. P. and Mr. De Leon, the desired information would have been gladly given him without question."

When Liebknecht arrived it was reported that he was stopping at the Manhattan Hotel on Forty-second street and Madison avenue. I decided to call on him and welcome him on behalf of the S. L. P. and took with me a letter from Comrade De Leon to the same effect. Arriving at the hotel desk and inquiring after Dr. Liebknecht I was handed the hotel telephone and given his room number. I called for him and was answered by a person who designated himself "One of the Executive Committee." After inquiring for Dr. Liebknecht I was asked whether I was a representative of the press, answering that I was not and stating my name and that I was the national secretary of the S. L. P. with a letter from Comrade De Leon to Comrade Liebknecht. I was told that Comrade Liebknecht was busy; he could see no one; and, that I should see him at the close of the Brooklyn meeting, that evening.

After the close of Liebknecht's address in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum I managed to get back of the stage and modestly waited until all of those of the S. P. had gotten through making themselves known to Liebknecht, and then presented my card to him together with the letter from De Leon. Up to that time there seemed to be no hurry to have Liebknecht leave, but when Liebknecht mentioned De Leon's name and they discovered my identity it took them just thirty seconds to make up their minds that Liebknecht had another meeting, and he was yanked away from me unceremoniously.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

New York, October 28.

CARRYING THE S. L. P. MESSAGE INTO VANCOUVER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For the first week's work in Vancouver, with the able assistance of Comrade Keith, our hustling Daily People seller of Seattle and who is now located here, we managed to land eight subscriptions for the Arbeiter and twenty for the Weekly People.

The first meeting under the auspices of the S. L. P. in some time was held last Monday night at the corner of Columbia and Hastings streets. We had a good crowd and they appreciated the telling points. Some of the deluded dupes of the bogus I. W. W. out fit were present, including a few S. P.-ites, but they took their medicine with hardly a murmur. The sale of literature amounted to seventeen pamphlets and two subscriptions for the Weekly People.

Another meeting was held on the same corner Saturday night, and we had the good fortune of having with us Miss Bella Little, who has done valiant work for the S. L. P. in Scotland. Sprague Keith and I waded through the crowd and succeeded in selling thirty-six pamphlets and landing one subscription to the Arbeiter.

The S. P.-ites hold meetings every Sunday night in the Empress Theater. Mr. Pettipiece, a pure and simple craft unionist, and one of the leading lights in the S. P., did the speaking last Sunday night at this theater. After winding up his appeal for votes he was asked: "Can the working class accomplish the Social Revolution by organizing politically only?" Instead of trying to answer the question, and knowing, no doubt, that the questioner was an S. L. P. man, he clearly evaded it by saying all that was needed was to get our heads organized.

Two other questions were put, one charging Pettipiece with deliberately aiding the bosses in breaking a strike called sometime ago here in Vancouver by Italian workmen. He made no effort to refute this charge, but like the bully, promised to meet the fellow personally who made it.

Another S. P. leading light here is Mr O'Brien, a member of Parliament. As a Socialist, O'Brien is a gem. He has discovered something that no Socialist, living or dead, has ever done: he tells us that there is not only a class struggle, but a "commodity struggle" as well!

While hammering away for subs and pushing our propaganda and sales of literature, we are at the same time getting things into shape for the re-organizing of the Section. We have three members-at-large here, Baker, Nosovitch and Herz, who live at New Westminster, a short distance from here. All of these, along with a few others and some ex-members are co-operating financially and otherwise toward making the work for the S. L. P. in Vancouver a success.

You can look for another good bunch of subs at the end of this coming week.

Charles Pierson.

Vancouver, B. C., October 17.

PASSONNO ON "THE DIFFERENCE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A feature of the meeting addressed by Frank E. Passonno, Gubernatorial candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street last week deserves to be put in print. Passonno had made a splendid speech to a large audience, which appreciated all the points he scored and frequently cheered him. When question time came, Passonno was asked "Why are there two parties of Socialism in the field?" The answer which he gave was a clincher.

Passonno stated that there was but one party of Socialism in the field, namely, the Socialist Labor Party, notwithstanding the fact that there was another party calling itself "Socialist party." He then stated what Socialism meant; that it could be summed up in two points; first, that the means of production and distribution, the land, tools, factories, railroads, etc., should be owned by the government. Secondly, that the government be owned and controlled by the working class, and that it is the duty of the Socialist to teach these principles to the working class; side issues, immediate demands, etc., only obscure the goal; that the principle of industrial unionism as outlined in the Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.) was a cardinal issue; that the I. W. W. form of organization, industrial unionism was the road over which the working class must proceed to accomplish the Social Revolution; that the American Federation of Labor was essentially different and opposed to the I. W. W.; that the A. F. of L. had for its motto, "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work," and proclaimed that capital and labor were brothers; that the A. F. of L. was hailed by the spokesman for Wall Street, the "Wall Street Journal," as the bulwark against Socialism in America; that its grand chiefs were notorious for double dealing, for log-rolling with both Republican and Democratic politicians, for deals with one capitalist against another, and were lovingly called by Mark Hanna, the late grand marshal of the big capitalists, as "my labor lieutenants"; that the A. F. of L. form of organization is detrimental rather than beneficial to the organization of the working class, splitting up the workers in every industry into many jurisdiction squabbling crafts, and was an obstruction in the road of progress and a hindrance to the Socialist Movement, therefore must be abolished. The Socialist party caters to the A. F. of L., advises its members and sympathizers to join that body; that the Socialist party at times has claimed to be neutral towards trades unions, meaning neutral toward both I. W. W. and A. F. of L., but such neutrality does not exist, as the S. P. scouts industrial unionism and supports craft organization; that if this neutrality did exist it would be equal to neutrality toward the capitalist class for which this A. F. of L. is a bulwark against Socialism; that by its position towards industrial organizations, the S. P. is indirectly an upholder of capitalism.

Another difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party is the attitude on immigration. The S. P.'s say workers of all nations unite, but they don't mean it; their platforms in several states and the sentiments expressed at their national conventions are opposed to immigration. They state, keep out the Japs and Chinese, exclude the "hordes of Europe," keep out the "backward races." On the other hand, the Socialist Labor Party has for its battle cry, Marx's memorable words, "Workers of all nations, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain!" The S. L. P. means every word of that motto, no "ifs," "buts" or exceptions.

A further difference was as to the party press. The Socialist Labor Party owns and wields the weapon, its press; it does the Party's bidding; its Socialism is the same, North, East, South and West; everywhere it preaches the same gospel.

The Socialist party does not own or wield the weapon, the press, and consequently the press of the party is everything to everybody, keeping the rank and file in ignorance of important occurrences and tactics.

And then as to "immediate demands." The New York State platform of the S. P. had twenty-three immediate demands; were there any danger of the S. P. winning, why, the Democrats and Republicans would offer double, nay, ten times as many sops or reforms.

No immediate demands will help the workers. Immediate demands only obscure. But when the working class begins to think and act as a unit, then the capitalist class will quickly hand out reforms, sops of all kinds aplenty to save themselves from the oncoming revolution.

This presentation of the difference by Passonno was a healthy eye-opener to many in this neighborhoodhood.

J. G.

New York, October 24.

ELECTION RETURNS.

All Sections of the Socialist Labor Party and members are requested to send us reports of the vote cast for S. L. P. and S. P. candidates in their respective localities as soon as results are known. Wherever possible, telegraph returns.

Readers will receive the next issue of the Weekly People one day later owing to its going to press later to get election news.

DEBS IN SPOKANE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Wednesday evening, October 19, E. V. Debs, the leading political apostle of the "Appeal to Reason" (not Socialism) in this country to-day and for a number of years past, spoke at Armory Hall before an audience of about 2,000. Admission was twenty-five and fifty cents, and carried with it a card good for forty weeks' subscription to the "Appeal to Reason." A collection was taken up in the hall to defray the expenses of the S. P. campaign. D. C. Coates acted as chairman and in his opening address made the statement that they were grateful to the "Appeal to Reason" for having Debs with them to-night.

Debs spoke about one hour, and the most important part of his rambling speech consisted in what he did not say, considering the fact that the so-called I. W. W. (I'm-a-Bum) element were present in full force expecting Mr. Debs to say something to their benefit. For several days four posters 2 feet by three feet had been displayed in the windows of the so-called I.W.W. Hall announcing the Debs meeting together with a notice in the "Industrial Worker." The bogus I. W. W. must have been greatly disappointed as Debs never referred to their organization at all, but merely stated that the workers would have to organize industrially and politically. Could the leading lights and pork chop artists in the so-called I. W. W. have been deceived and have really expected Debs to boost their organization? Not likely. Those grafters in the so-called I. W. W. only paid a grateful debt to the S. P.'s for helping them to boost the so-called free speech fight last winter, and for the S. P. to remain silent when Heslewood refused to give any account to the Spokane organization for the money he had received and pretended to leave it to the convention in Chicago last spring and then have the convention adjourn without getting a report from the special auditing committee; and also for suppressing Wilson's revelations of how the funds were used. With the two organizations to help each other to get the suckers to part with their cash, the meal tickets ought to be assured for the winter.

Robert Clausen.

Spokane, Wash., October 23.

"OPEN LETTER" TO LIEBKNECHT TOUCHED THE SPOT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is safe to say that the whole membership of the S. L. P. have waited for to-day's editorial in The People. I have grown much younger by the open letter. When Dr. Karl Liebknecht said that the S. L. P. should join the S. P., many of our members jumped for pen and ink. A long letter in my pocket to mail to the Daily People is not needed now. The S. L. P. in America is feared and it is honored; the eyes of the proletariat are on us.

Now let Comrade Liebknecht read his father's little book "No Compromise," where it says:

"When Ismael stood alone Ismael was feared, Ismael was honored; but when Ismael compromised with Mahomed, Ismael was no more."

Let us hope that the letter in The People to-day will clear the comrade up and bring about unity on the plan of the Amsterdam resolution.

It is from M. Ruther's letter to the Daily People that I quote Liebknecht's statement, and now wait for a clean breast of the matter by our visiting comrade, but must say that I am very doubtful. We shall see.

Frank Campbell.

Newark, N. J., October 23.

WILLIAM F. DOYLE.

William F. Doyle, formerly a member of Sections Lynn and Marlboro, Mass., died at the Carney Hospital, South Boston, on Saturday evening, October 15, where he had been confined for several weeks suffering from stomach and heart disease.

Doyle was truly one of the tried and true men in the Socialist movement, having gone through many of the struggles that the Party has gone through, and remained a staunch supporter to the last. His home was in Marlboro, and consequently being unattached to any section of the party, Doyle gave much of his support through Section Boston, which at its meeting of October 20, instructed its committee to draw up the following resolution:

Whereas, Death has taken from the ranks of the S. L. P. Comrade William F. Doyle of Marlboro; and

Whereas, Comrade Doyle has proven himself to be a worthy revolutionist and his death will be a keen loss to the Massachusetts S. L. P.;

Resolved, That we the members of Section Boston, Mass., do hereby express our regret, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the members of his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of Section Boston, and a copy forwarded to the official organ for publication.

For Section Boston, Mass.,
A. E. Reimer,
John Sweeney,
Committee.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

C. A. C., MADISON, WIS.—It is preferable to read first the history of several countries, and only afterwards some work on the philosophy of history.

J. W. G., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Leave Mr. J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary of the Socialist party, alone. He is right—from his party's premises. If the performances of Mr. Schlueter of the "Volkszeitung" are "a private affair," then Mr. Barnes's are "private," too. Fact is the whole S. P. is a bunch of "private affairs."

C. A., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There will not be any Labor party started by the so-called Socialist party. The S. P. is essentially an anti-Labor party. 'Tis no accident that its two daily organs in this city have thrown fits of delight over Roosevelt's program.

T. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The theory is correct but should not be run into the ground. A crazy man like Roosevelt in the Presidential chair would mightily contribute towards shocking people into the Social Revolution. But no one would deliberately take "heroic methods" to cure a disease before it has become desperate.

B. McD., LOUISVILLE, KY.—One man in Congress could do wonders. But he would have to be a MAN, not a MONKEY—an S. L. P. man, not an S. P.-ite, whose spinal column has, by the long practice of bending to all sorts of people, lost the necessary strength to stand firm for Socialism.

E. C. C., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—At this stage of the game votes are weighed, not counted. Spread the S. L. P. literature—the crop of votes will take care of itself.

S. L., NEW YORK—Invest in a set of Peoples—Daily or Weekly—for this year. There have been a number of articles, under the head of "Congressional Gleanings." These have dealt mainly with the issues raised by Insurgentism. The articles should be enough to cure anyone of the Insurgent fever.

J. H. H., RACINE, WIS.—La Follette is a brilliant man. We may also admit he is honest—but no more brilliant and honest than Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate for Governor in New Jersey. And both could be mopped the earth with by the average Socialist Labor Party man, both in economics and all that is essential in social science. Elegance of diction does not cover, with the thinking man, the multitude of sins that bourgeois society is builded on.

J. M., CHICAGO, ILL.—Some are, some are not.

E .M., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Such technical questions should be addressed to the Director of the Mint in Washington, D. C.

F. V. E., SCRANTON, PA.—You must place yourself in the shoes of Dr. Karl Liebknecht before you judge the man. He, and the German Social Democracy generally, do not know the Schlueters such as these people now are. They know them only such as these people once were thirty and more years ago in Germany. 'Tis natural that they should fall into the error of thinking these men have remained what they were. If they knew better they would not touch the Schlueters and their paper with a pair of tongs.

J. L. N., CRISTOBAL, C. Z., Appleton's is about as good as any.

O. B., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—The charge that the S. L. P. candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania is a scab is the regulation slander of the S. P., which tries to hide the fact that it upholds and thrives upon scabbery. See "Open Letter to Liebknecht."

A. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; H. M., HOBOKEN, N. J.; T. J. W., MANCHESTER, N. H.; J. S., DANBURY, CONN.; I. H. N., NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.; W. E. McC., ST. PAUL, MINN.; B. H. H., JR., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; R. W. S., BALTIMORE, MD.; S. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; A. F. H., BOSTON, MASS.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; C. A. L., ROCHESTER, N. Y.; J. O. J., SHARON, PA.—Matter received.

Woman Under
- Socialism -

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

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NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

On Wednesday, October 26th, 7 p. m., a regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held at Party headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, New York. Chairman, John Hall. Present: Hall, Kihn, Ball, Deutsch, Lafferty, Petersen, Schrafft, Schwartz, Signarovits, Rosenberg, Butterworth and Lafferty. Absent: Machauer and Sweeney. Absent but excused: Mittleberg.

The minutes of the previous session adopted as read. Financial Report: Receipts, $136.31; expenses, $77.95.

Vote of the N. E. C. on proposition of the report of the Press Committee on "Der Arbeiter" resulted as follows: In favor: Dowler, DeShazer, Marek, Kircher, Reimer, Weinstein, Schnabel, S. Johnson and Downey. Against, Reinstein. Not voting; Thomas.

Vote of the N. E. C. on the proposition of changing the complexion of propaganda leaflets recommended by the Press Committee resulted as follows: In favor: Dowler, DeShazer, Marek, Kircher, Reimer, Weinstein, Schnabel, Thomas, Downey, S. Johnson and Reinstein.

National Secretary reported arrangement of a short tour in Connecticut for F. B. Passonno, and other matters connected with general agitation throughout the country.

Letters were received from the following on matters of agitation: Indiana, New Jersey and California S. E. C.'s; Sections Milwaukee, Wis., Providence, R. I., New Haven, Conn., Canton, O., Detroit, Mich., Hartford, Conn., Philadelphia, Pa., B. Barnhill, Xenia, Ill., Peter Faber, Kent, Ohio, Hans Nelson, Wrangell, Alaska, J. M. Neave, Verdun, Canada, O. M. Johnson, Stockholm, Sweden, and from R. Katz, en route from Faribault and Winona, Minn. Remittances received on International Socialist Congress assessment from Lettish S. L. Federation, Calif. S. E. C. and Section Manchester, N. H. Remittances received for due stamps from Lettish S. L. Federation, Indiana S. E. C., Section Providence, R. I., Manchester, N. H., S. Gossler, Parkersburg, W. Va., L. Katz, Washington, D. C. Remittances were received on Special Fund from E. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Calif., Sections Tacoma, Wash., and Pittsfield, Mass. Information was received that the Australian S. L. P. was now publishing the first book of the Sue series in the Sydney People as a serial, and that the national secretary had written to them regarding copyright matters.

The Executive Committee of the Scandinavian S. L. Federation forwarded a list of its Sections throughout the country to the N. E. C. for use in agitation work. The manager of The People submitted a reply to the letter of Dowler re subscriptions and circulation of the Party organs, which was indorsed and ordered sent.

Adjournment 1 p. m.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

OHIO S. E. C.

Meeting of October 10 with Brown in chair. Absent with excuse, Bitchakoff.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

James Rugg reported having filed petition lists for state ticket with Secretary of State at Columbus and presented his bill of expenses amounting to $7.50; ordered paid.

Communications: From Ed. Gardner, Cincinnati, in regard to petition lists and suggesting special campaign article to be published in The People for distribution in the state. Secretary instructed to reply that while suggestion is a good one, time is altogether too short for carrying out suggestion. From Markley, Youngstown, reporting on local activity and arrangements for a Ferrer Commemoration on October 13, for which they want Koeppel to deliver the German address. From Juergens, Canton, reporting progress of movement. From Phil Kendall, Toledo, with application for membership-at-large and twenty-five cents for first month's dues. Applicant admitted. From Peter Vetter, Youngstown, want Koeppel as German speaker for Ferrer Commemoration October 13; received reply that Koeppel will comply with request. From Wm. R. Fox, Cincinnati, reporting on agitation work, and enclosing expense bill for $4.40. From John Shell, Youngstown, with $2.04 for due stamps. From Hy Piper, Elyria, with $2 dues and $4 for state campaign fund. From O. M. Held, Toledo, with $2 dues and reporting that local conditions are shaping in favor of the S. L. P.

Receipts, $10.29; expenditures, $7.50.

Richard Koeppel, Secretary.

BUILD UP OHIO S. L. P.!

To the Sections, Members-at-Large, Friends and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio.

Comrades and friends:—When you read these lines election day will be only a few days distant. The campaign is practically over and the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio can look back with satisfaction upon the work accomplished. No matter what the election returns will say, the S. L. P. of Ohio can conscientiously say that it has done its duty to the best of its ability. Though handicapped by lack of funds and speakers, the Party has carried on, with the small means at its disposal, an energetic and lively campaign and, in doing so, has covered a larger field than for a good many years. We have now six Sections in the State, all in good flourishing condition with the possible exception of one. But even there the slowness of progress is not the fault of the Section's members but rather of peculiar local conditions.

Two more Sections, Hamilton and Dayton, we hope to be able to report as having been organized, in the near future. Good reports also come from Toledo. It is a wish of long standing with the State Committee to have Toledo organized, but in spite of all efforts the Party never succeeded in getting a foothold in that town. It was a hotbed of "sweet harmony" between the pure and simple political S. P. and the pure and simple unions of the A. F. of L. The Party simply had to wait until that "harmony" went to pieces, as sooner or later it must. That this time has now come the readers know from the interesting write-up of The People's correspondent at Toledo, and now the S. L. P. is butting-in and good and strong too. The organization of a Section is a question of only a short time.

But while the election campaign is over, the work of agitation, education and organization never ceases and JUST NOW is the time to direct our individual attention to the work. Right after the battle of November 8th we must begin to make strenuous efforts to build up the Party in the State. While each Section is expected to arrange for a systematic course of winter lectures in some suitable hall in their own respective city, the State Executive Committee contemplates dividing the State into certain Organizer-Circuits for the purpose of encouraging and strengthening the already existing Sections and organizing new Sections where there is the least chance. To carry out this plan with the best results for the Party we need the ready co-operation of all Sections and members. Advice and recommendations as to what towns should make up a circuit or should be included in such, are always welcome. But what we need just as badly are FUNDS. The soliciting of contributions should become a permanent task. Lists for the collection of such contributions will be sent by applying to the undersigned, to any Section, comrade or sympathizer who will help the good work along. Up to date the following amounts have been received:

J. Brosch, Elmwood Place	$ 1.00
R. Koeppel, Cleveland	.50
Jos. Konrad, Cleveland	2.00
P. Carlsen, Sandusky	.25
Section Akron	3.60
A. Jasinlek, Cleveland	1.00
Hy. Piper, Elyria, on list 30	4.00
K. W. F., Cleveland	3.00
Fred Stern, Cincinnati, on list 21	4.00
Wm. R. Fox, Cincinnati, on list 22	10.50
Jos. Konrad, Cleveland	2.00
Section Cleveland	25.00
Members of Section Cleveland	16.75
Sec. Youngstown (per Koeppel)	2.70
Section Canton (per Markley)	3.00
Section Columbus (per Markley)	4.75
Section Akron (per Goerke)	1.00
Total	$85 05

Who is next?

R. Koeppel, Secretary,
Ohio S. E. C., S. L. P.

WASHINGTON S. E. C.

The Washington State Executive Committee, S. L. P. met Oct. 7. Present: Riordan, Reddington, Phipps, Fagerdahl, Herron, Stevens. Phipps in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence: From Paul Augustine about Party matters. From Section Spokane, stating they had moved their headquarters to a better place, and sending new address. From J. M. Carnahan, Bellingham, Wash., regarding Pierson's coming. From Chas. Pierson, Bellingham, Wash., sending report of his work at Everett and Bellingham. From Pierson, Vancouver, B. C., stating that the comrades there had decided to keep him for two weeks and that he would do his best to reorganize the Section, and sending report that he concluded his work for the present for the W. S. E. C. From John Keith, Vancouver, B. C., regarding Party organization work. Bill from Labor News Co. for literature ordered paid. Decided to leave matter of Gillhaus's work with the State Secretary until next meeting.

Financial report: Balance on hand Sept. 1, $83.77; receipts for the month, $39.30; expenses for the month, $78.10; balance, Oct. 1, $44.97. Donations to agitation fund: Wm. Fardee, $5; J. O'Brien, 55 cents; John Karlik, 50 cents; Pat Burns, 25 cents; C. Howel, 50 cents; Ed. Mitchell, $1; F. Stancheff, 50 cents; J. Vine, 50 cents; Albert Robinson, $1; Harry Austin, $5; J. M. Carnahan, $4; Oscar Silverman, $5; C. F. Nelson, $1.

Next meeting Nov. 4.

R. W. Stevens, Rec. Sec'y.

1885. SEC. HARTFORD, CONN. 1910.

Twenty-five years of stress and struggle have passed with Section Hartford, S. L. P., and in all these years the Section never surrendered, nor even "re-organized." It steadfastly maintained the original organization. It is therefore worth while to remember the twenty-fifth anniversary. Accordingly, a GRAND RECEPTION will be given on SATURDAY evening, November 12, at S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street, Hartford, Conn. The original founder of the organization will render a historic review of the principal occurrences in those twenty-five years. Several "old-timers" from the neighboring cities have been invited to be present and address the audience on this occasion. There also will be music and other attractions.

Admission 50 cents a person. Refreshments free.

All are cordially invited.

Organizer.

CLEVELAND COMRADES, ATTENTION!

Special Meeting of Section Cleveland on November 6.

All members, friends and sympathizers of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will please take notice that an important special meeting of the Section will be held SUNDAY, November 6, at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, Acme Hall, East Ninth street, near Scoville avenue. Among other important business the election witness certificates will be given out. As we confidently can expect an increase of votes it is of the utmost importance that the Party be represented by witnesses in as many election booths as possible. Every comrade without exception should serve as witness. All necessary instructions to these witnesses will be given at this meeting. So don't fail to attend, EVERYONE OF YOU.

Organizer.

SECTION NEW YORK'S CALL FOR PRESENTS.

To Sections, Members and Sympathizers of the S. L. P.,
Comrades:—

This is a direct call upon you to aid us in making our Annual Fall Festival the success that it should be made. Jointly with this affair which this year will be held on Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 24, 1910, at Grand Central Palace, New York City, we usually arrange a bazaar and Fair on the occasion of which all presents sent to us by members and sympathizers are auctioned off, the proceeds to go towards the Daily People.

The committee having charge of the arrangements is endeavoring to raise more funds this year for the reason that we were compelled to increase our expenses due in the main to our desire to furnish as good a program as possible. Having attained a high standard in the arrangement of these affairs, it is our aim to reach a point that is expected of and is becoming such an organization as the S. L. P.

Are YOU with us? If you are show it by your actions. We need the co-operation of all in order to succeed. What we expect you to do is to send us some handiwork of any description, such as women are able to make. Fancy sofa pillows, centre pieces for tables, chair cushions, doilies, or any other object of ever so little value can be disposed of profitably at these fairs. It is through this medium that we have often in the past raised funds that enabled the Daily People to go ahead with its work of enlightening the masses. Often in the past the moneys from these sources helped the Daily People to keep up its good work.

All presents should be sent to L. C. Fraina, 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

THE WINTER SEASON

A Splendid Time in Which to Push S. L. P. Propaganda.

With the close of the general political campaign all S. L. P. men should be concerned with plans for the immediate furthering of the propaganda during the winter months. Whatever plans Sections may adopt: lectures, study courses, etc., one thing should be kept in mind, and that is, there must be no let up in pushing the circulation of the Party papers.

To the extent that the Party papers increase in circulation, just to that extent can we assure success to the other features of the propaganda.

Were every member of the S. L. P. an active worker for Socialism, we would start with an army of workers that could make the welkin ring with the message of the Social Revolution.

And there is no reason at all why each and every one of us shouuld not do something to hasten the coming of the time upon which all our aspirations are builded.

Don't be diffident about asking your friends to subscribe for the S. L. P. press. You are not asking for a favor; you are really doing the other fellow a favor in bringing Socialism to his attention.

Last week the Active Brigade did pretty well. Those who sent in two or more subscriptions during the week were:

L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	2
C. Pierson, Vancouver, B. C.	19
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	5
W. Suessbrich, Rockville, Conn.	4
S. A. J. Stodel, on tour, Conn.	26
J. W. Ruminer, Evansville, Ind.	2
F. P. Janke, Indianapolis, Ind.	2
W. Kern, New Orleans, La.	6
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	5
J. Sweeney, Roxbury, Mass.	2
W. F. Stock, Springfield, Mass.	2
W. J. Hoar, Worcester, Mass.	2
M. J. Cikanek, St. Paul, Minn.	6
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	3
E. Singewald, Orange, N. J.	4
L. C. Fraina, New York	2
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.	2
L. F. Alrutz, Schenectady, N. Y.	2
W. J. Wuest, Utica, N. Y.	3
G. Conover, Canton, O.	3
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	6
G. G. Anton, Philadelphia, Pa.	4
E. J. Higgins, Philadelphia, Pa.	4
A. Mullen, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
W. H. Curtis, Kenosha, Wis.	6

Prepaid cards sold, New Orleans, La., $4.00.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Two good books to read on the Paris Commune are "The Paris Commune," by Marx; and "History of the Commune of 1871," by Lissagaray. The one supplements the other. We send the two books for one dollar.

"Ancient Society," by Lewis H. Morgan, is a work that should be read by every Socialist student. This book, with a pencil and paper to make notes, will help one spend many a winter evening pleasantly and profitably. We supply the original edition at $1.50 per copy.

Paine's "Age of Reason," cloth-bound, price fifty cents, is a book that never grows old. It is doing its work as effectively to-day as ever.

"Evolution of Man," by Haeckel, which has been out of stock recently, can now be supplied again. "Few pages in the story of science are more arresting and generally instructive" than this tracing of man's development from the jelly-like plasm through a series of forms to what he is to-day. Cloth-bound, 378 pages, fully illustrated, price $1.20.

Propaganda orders the past week were:

New Westminster, B. C.	$ 9.24
Nelson, B. C.	1.00
San Francisco, Cal.	9.20
Hartford, Conn	2.96
Chicago, Ill.	13.40
Staunton, Ills.	2.50
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.85
Hamtramck, Mich.	3.00
Lansing, Mich.	1.25
Malden, Mass.	1.65
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.50
Kirksville, Mo.	1.00
St. Louis, Mo.	2.00
Brooklyn, N. Y.	9.75
Buffalo, N. Y.	13.00
Schenectady, N. Y.	1.00
30th and 32nd A. D.'s, N. Y.	1.40
New York	11.75
N. Y. S. E. C.	31.00
Toledo, O.	3.00
Eldorado, Okla.	1.00
Erie, Pa.	2.00
Scranton, Pa.	1.85
Bremerton, Wash.	1.75
Tacoma, Wash.	8.00
Kenosha, Wis.	1.75

D. D. CRAWFORD.

Father and brother now prospecting; would like to have you with us. For information call on J. J. Doaner, Mesa, Arizona.

PASSONNO IN CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, November 1-2.
Rockville, November 3.
Mystic, November 4.
New Haven, November 5.
Bridgeport, November 6-7.

STODEL'S TOUR IN CONNECTICUT.

South Norwalk, November 2-3.
New Haven, November 4-5.

JAMES T. HUNTER'S TOUR.

S. L. P. Candidate for Lieut-Governor.
Kingston—Wednesday, Nov. 2.
Poughkeepsie—Thursday, Nov. 3.
Newburgh—Friday, Nov. 4.
New York City—Saturday, Nov. 5.

MILWAUKEE OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Thursday, November 3.

Fourth and Grand avenue. Speakers, K. Oberheu and Alb. Schnabel.

Saturday, November 5.

Third avenue and Mitchell. Speakers, K. Oberheu and John Herold.

KATZ IN MINNESOTA.

Superior, WISCONSIN—November 1-2-3.

Minneapolis, Minn.—November 4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11.

ST. LOUIS OPEN AIR MEETING.

The Socialist Labor Party of St. Louis will hold an open air meeting at Twelfth and Market streets on SATURDAY evening, November 5, 8 o'clock. Readers of this paper are requested to attend.

TEN CENT BOOKS

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Engles, Life Of.
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NEW YORK S. E. C.

Meeting held October 7 at Daily People Building, New York. Kuhn chairman. Present: Johnson, Walters, Hiltner, Donohue, Moonelis.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Secretary reported filing nominating petitions for State ticket; that lists for New York County would be filed the following week; completed schedules for Hunter and Passonno who report successful meetings and good sales of literature; comrade engaged to distribute leaflets in industrial centres around New York; arranged agitation meetings at Yonkers, Newburgh and Staten Island; Section organized at Patchogue; State campaign lists turned in by Sections Erie, New York and Rensselaer Counties; contributions from Syracuse, Rochester and Schenectady, and from State coupons. Bills of Labor News Company for $6.20 ordered paid.

J. Donohue reported on trip to Newburgh, sold literature and secured sympathizers' names.

Financial report for September: Income, $197.74; mileage, $10.08; total, $207.82; expenses, $326.28; deficit, $118.46.

Financial Secretary reported following donations to State campaign fund:

Sect. Westchester Co., coupons	3.00
Thousand Dollar Fund Com.	63.54
Sec. Rensselaer Co., list 374	3.00
Sect. Chautauqua Co., list 285	1.00
Sect. Onondaga Co., coupons	.50
Sect. Kings Co., list 93	6.00
Sect. Kings Co., list 99	3.75
Sect. Kings Co., list 108	2.50
Sect. Schenectady, list 330	3.00
Sect. Schenectady, coupons	2.50
Thousand Dollar Fund Com.	83.37
Fred Rapschlager, Buffalo, list 1	5.00
Sect. Onondaga Co., coupons, per Passonno	6.00
Sect. Schenectady, list 330	1.35
Sect. Schenectady, list 327	1.00
Thousand Dollar Fund Com.	20.00
Sect. Onondaga Co.	1.00
Sect. New York County, list 231	3.00
Sect. New York County, list 247	3.00
Sect. New York County, list 202	3.00
Sect. Richmond County, a/c list	4.00
Thousand Dollar Fund Com.	14.50
Total	$235.01

Edmund Moonelis, Secretary.

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General Secretary-Treasurer, H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich.

Send all communications, contributions or other matter intended for the General Organization of the I. W. W. to H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich. Send for literature and particulars on how to join the Industrial Class Union.

STILL COMING IN.

Since our last report, the below contributions have been received for the New York State Campaign Fund.

Paul Bernalt, Troy, donation	$ .50
C. Streeter, Troy, donation	.25
Wm. J. West, Troy, donation	.25
L. Meinecke, N. Y., pledge	1.00
Mrs. A. B. Touroff, N. Y. don.	10.00
O. J. Hughes, N. Y., donation	1.00
J. Mazanek, N. Y., pledge	1.00
C. Olson, N. Y., pledge	1.00
C. Hillwitz, B'klyn, donation	.25
E. W. Collins, Spokane, donation	10.00
J. Scheuerer, N. Y., pledge	1.00
J. Donohue, N. Y., pledge	1.00
Total	$ 27.25
Previously acknowledged	523.72
Grand total	$550.97

All contributions are to be sent to L. C. Fraina, 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

DAILY PEOPLE

Readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE who would be in close and constant touch with the Socialist Movement should read the

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SECTION CALENDAR.

Standing notices of Section headquarters or other permanent announcements. Five dollars per year for five lines.

Los Angeles, Cal., headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Cal., 49 Duboce avenue, Headquarters and reading room of Section San Francisco, Cal., Socialist Labor Party, Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, and Scandinavian Discussion Club, at 49 Duboce avenue.

Denver, Colo., Section meetings the second Thursday evening of each month at Hall, 209 Charles Building. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Hartford, Conn., Section meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Chicago, Ill., Section Cook County meets every second and fourth Sunday, at 2 p. m., at 816 Milwaukee avenue, one block north of Chicago avenue. Workingmen and women are invited to attend. Open every evening. Secretary, Jacob Bobinsky, 1514 Washburn avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Boston, Mass., Section meets every first and third Thursday in the month, at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street. Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited.

Minnesota S. E. C. All communications should be addressed to M. J. Cikanek, 278 Duke street, St. Paul, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P., Section meets the third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 3. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street.

St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., Section holds a regular business meeting the second Thursday evening of each month, at Federation Hall, corner Third and Wabasha streets.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. P. Merquelin, Secretary, 121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfield; W. J. Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076 Bond street, Elizabeth.

Passaic Co., N. J., Branch I (English) meets every first and third Thursday in the month at 817 Main street, Paterson. Readers of the Party press are invited.

Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., Section Headquarters at corner Liberty and Pleasant streets. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday of the month.

Cleveland, O., S. L. P., Section meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2416 East 9th street.

Portland, Ore., Headquarters of S. L. P. Section and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 224½ Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., Section meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Providence, R. I., Section meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 98 Weybosset street, Room 14, 8 p. m.

Seattle, Wash., Section Headquarters, 1916 Westlake avenue. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m.

Spokane, Wash., S. L. P., Section meets every Sunday, 10:30 a. m., at Headquarters, 107 S. Monroe street.

Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P., Section Headquarters and free reading room, Room 304 Wallace Building, 12th and A streets.

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